NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH BELL.

LS 'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESENVATION, PROPA GATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —John Quincy Adams.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS

VOL. XIX. NO. 29.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 967.

Refuge of Oppression.

SPIRIT OF COLONIZATION. Extracts from a Discourse delivered in the Clinton greet Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, April 22d, 1849, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.—pub-

hed in the African Repository for July.

God, by an inscrutable providence, has caused sev-God, by an inscritable providence, has caused several millions of the black races of Africa to be dispersed through Christian nations. The inhuman atroity of the slave trade, and the oppressive cruelities of upprincipled masters, do not alter the importance of this fact. A large population, amounting to from four to ten millions, perhaps one half free and one half in bondage, are now at school in Christendom, preparing to carry the gospel into Africa. I admit, indeed, that slavery is a severe schoolmaster, But the condition of those yet in bonds in Caristian countries is to be compared, if we would form a right estimate, with what it would have been if the same people had remained in their ancient bondage in their native land. In spite of all the evils of slavery, more than a hundred thousand, probably twice the number, of the black race can be found, that have been lifted out of their servile condition, and well educated by the incidental influence found, that have been lifted out of their service condition, and well educated by the incidental influence of Christian institutions, and a much larger number, some yet in bondage and some free, have become the humble disciples of the Lord Jesus. No thanks are due to slavery for all this. The result is to be

the during administration—inimery, that Out marketine write for man to praise him.

But, will this population return to Africa? Unpostionably it will. There are two influences, both increasing power, to produce this result. The repulsion is increased here; the attractions of the contraction of the nons are augmented in Africa.
Here slavery must yield before the march of liber-

divine administration-namely, that God maketh

ty and the benevolence of the gospel. And as slavery gives way, the black man's sensibility to the cris of his condition is increased. I do not say that eriisof his confined is increased. Too not say the evils themselves become greater; in many respects and in thousands of cases they are less; but as a general thing, the sense of inferiority becomes more painful. Whoever has seen the young masters and mistresses return from their boarding schools and are of travel, and witnessed the mutual greetings between them and those they denominate their Dadas and Mammas and Uncles and Aunts, cannot but be struck with the superior affection subsisting between the white and black races, when related as masthe white and black races, when related as mas-ters and slaves, in comparison with the same races where no such relations exist. When the slave's desired freedom has been obtained, his destitution of political rights soon begins to be felt as a hard condition. Some of our philanthropists had hoped that this difficulty might be removed. I have myself an this difficulty ingut be removed. I have myself no coefidence in such an anticipation. But suppose a might be removed, then, though new privileges have been acquired, the acquisition only makes their social inferiority more keenly felt. To be unfetterd in body and intellect, to be cultivated in taste and maners, to be elevated to an equal political influmority, that must be felt as 'the unkindest cut of l.' And yet here is a difficulty which cannot, so us I cm see, be surmounted. If we give the utest freedom to all, the white race must be free to ose such conjugal and other intimate social reations as are most agreeable to their tastes. They

erness, among a savage people with whom they ossessed the least possible affinities. The Africans, at the contrary, were first taken from a home where hey had been degraded by the bondage of many cencies. They were brought hither, not to a heavier ondage, but to a lighter one; not to narrower prideges, but to broader and more liberal ones; for, and as is the coudition, it is more tolerable, or if that inguage seems too light in speaking of such an evil anguige seems too light in speaking of such an evil is slavery, we may at least say, that American slavery is less intolerable than African bondage. So that, if you take 10,000 born here in bondage, and compare them with 10,000 of their brethren born in Africa, the comparison is in favor of the America,

Slavery is a blot upon our national escutcheon.
We can never remove it by censuring those who are most deeply implicated with the system.

A fair trial of this influence has been made. Men of logic and of learning have endeavored to prove that the holding of a slave is prima face evidence of guilt, and that we have nothing to do with our Southern brethren but to exhort them to repent. The effective prima the statement of the st this failed. 'The word of God is not bound.' or has failed. 'The word of God is not bound, false interpretation cannot gain general credence. A new public conscience cannot be created. There is no hope of removing this evil by censuring the masters. Not only bitter words and hard speeches annot do it, but the kindest words and the coolest oning is to prove that slaveholders are, because bey stand in that relation, wicked men. The reason contout; it is just because the conclusion is not s corious; it is just because the conclusion is not true; and no seeming of logic can ever convince the American people that thousands of our slaveholding brethren are not excellent, humane, and even Christ-ian men, fearing God, and keeping his command-ments.

From the (Asheville, N. C.) Highland Messenger. THE PANATICS OF THE NORTH.

Mr. Epiron—The fanatics of the North are, arough the post-office, flooding the South with in-endary publications; and I picked up on your table sanary punications; and I picked up on your table a paper of respectable dimensions, and of neat typographical execution, styled 'The National Anti-Slavey Standard.' Upon looking into the columns of this infamous sheet, I find it overflowing with the froth, the rant and fustian of excited and bigoted realots, in a cause they do not understand, ignorantcalots, in a cause they do not understand, ignorant-prepresenting a portion of the confederacy with which they seem to be totally unacquainted. This, though objectionable, could be borne with; but there is another as though objectionable, could be borne with; but there is unother agency employed in this unholy and fanatical crusade against the reputation and the property of Southern citizens that is humiliating, and we record it more in sorrow than in anger, that females, bearing at least the title of modest, virtuous and respectable women, (I love only that name,) should attend these lawless gatherings, and when these so far overlook all the decencies and proprieties of life as to become public speakers, and arise in their places and address such crowds, too, portions of which assembled for the purposes for which they met, are assembled for the purposes for which they met, are of the refuse of society, in that great babel of wick-edness, New York. In the papers before me, the eshess, New York. In the papers before me, the speeches of Mrs. and Miss (God save the mark!) that speeches of Mrs. and Miss (God save the mark) that is those titles, with their sacred associations, should those titles, with their sacred associations, should find the sacred as to be applied to females found in such society, adjuncts of such reckless characters as Pillsbury, Davis, Campbell, Brooke, and others, who squre in the disorganizing assemblies alluded to, are given, and the demoniac yells, miscalled applause, of this fanatical band, when the female speaker had gone a little further in the work of unsexing

W. H. Graham, Brick Church Chapel. 1849.'

agency is the chief element in its production. He senses, by officially also their tastes. They will never unite themselves with a caste which is physically and mentally inferior to their own, especially when marked by such a broad and unmistakable distinction as black and white.

Our fathers were oppressed immigrants too. They add then from persecution. The differences here are also in favor of the Africans, so far circumstances mental are also in favor of the Africans, so far circumstances mental are also in favor of the Africans, among a savage people with whom they possessed ths least possible affinities. The Africans, and other intumte social relations as a are most agreeable to their tastes. They were them as agreeable to their tastes. They will never unite themselves with a caste which is agreeable to their tastes. They will never unite themselves with a caste which is agreeable to their tastes. They will never unite themselves with a caste which is agreeable to their tastes. They will never unite themselves with a caste which is approached the chief element in its production. He cannot have the favor of the head than of the heart. He evaluated to their tastes. They officially also to declare the reverse. The plan into effect, and that a meeting of the bead than of the heart. He evaluated to carry the plan into effect, and that a meeting of the coarty the plan into effect, and that a meeting of the coarty the plan into effect, and that a meeting of the coarty the plan into effect, and that a meeting of the disease to be coartied the society be held in the Town Hall at Hanover, on the Health of Towns Compositions in the Old Colon Suciety will plan the ence has since led the 'Health of Towns Compositions in the Old Colon Suciety will plan the senses, by officially also to declare the reverse. The that every abolitionst in the Old Colon Suciety will plan the senses, by officially also to declare the reverse. The tastes the converse of the head than of the heart. He to to carry the plan in the Good of the fa

When the disease first appeared epidemically in equal to its sublime aspirations!

herself. These exhibitions are of frequent occurrence, and for the honor of the sex they ought to be put down, or if that cannot be, at least the true character of the females who figure in such assembler, occurred. My ship yiel close to the songhit to be given. They stand out in the South in bold relief, as ladies, victious, modest and refined. Sand as such, bring a reproach upon the female character. Editors publishing the speeches of women, ought to be required to state their residence, ago, character and color. This is due to the female character. Editors publishing the speeches of women, ought to be required to state their residence, ago, character and color. This is due to the female character and color. This is due to the female character and color. This is due to the female character and color. This is due to the female character of the North, it is due the sex at the South, and we commend this article to the editors, publishers and proprietors of the National August 10 to the distors, publishers and proprietors of the National August 10 to the distors, publishers and proprietors of the National August 10 to the distors, publishers and proprietors of the National August 10 to the distors.

CONTEMPT FOR FREE LABORERS.

Gentlemen wanted to drive out the black population, that they may obtain white negroes in-their place. White negroes have this advantage out to the publisher and proponent countries of the place and pay them but a scanty subsistence, can, if able to keep ten thousand of them in employment, commend the residual and the substitution of the country. How improved will be our condition when a c

Revelations on Cholera: or, its Causes and Cure. By Samuel Dickson, M. D., formerly a medical officer on the British staff in India; author of the Falacies of the Faculty; the Unity of Disease; Diseases of India; and Founder of the Chrono-Thermal cases of India; and Founder of the Chrono-Thermal, the complaint in that establishment. And what was System of Medicine. Edited by William Turner, the opinion of those connected with this civil hospithe.

M. D., Ex-Health Commissioner of New York.

New York: H. Long & Brother, 43 Ann street; ed the idea of contagion. In a book which he afterwards published, he gives a fact, which, to me, would be concluded. w. H. Granam, Brick Church Chapel. 1849.

even without my own experience, would be conclusive:—'In the Drummond street Cholera Hospital, there were two hundred and eighty bodies examined. there were two hundred and eighty bodies examined. Two and sometimes three hours were spent in examining each body. The room where these examinitions were conducted was a miserable place, eight feet square; generally six or eight persons we deally skilled in madical knowledge and according to the cause of the Cholera, Dr. Dickson inclines to the belief that telluric (earthy) rather than atmospheric agency is the chief element in its production. He refers to a work of Noah Webster, on the 'History of Epidemic Diseases,' in support of this belief. 'The phenomenon most generally and closely connected with pestilence,' says Mr. Webster, 'is an earthquake.'

He questions whether an instance of a considerable

earth, and especially those which abound most with subterranean fires, are violently agitated. Orton's It seeks, for its end, 'the peaceful transformation of researches prove that earthquakes have been more human societies from isolated to associated interests, from competitive to co-operative industry, from distributions of the Massachusetts A. S. Society adjourned, to join in the joyous festivities of the Massachusetts A. S. Society transformation of the platform, seizing the momentary intervals of quiet to utter some wholesome anti-sla-very truths. But when it became apparent that we Cholera as an epidemic. Dr. Dickson does not ex- unity to unity. Amidst Revolution and Reaction, it clude atmospheric influence; on the contrary, that advocates Re-organization.' That it will be an atnfluence has appeared to him, in numerous cases, to tractive and valuable periodical, the literary ability have contributed both to the spread and to the disappearance of the disease,—particularly thunder storms, east winds, rain, and so forth. Still, even these, in a by responsible proprietors, who have placed it on a great degree, depend on the electrical and magnetic secure pecuniary basis.' The Univercelem, which onditions of the earth. He does not believe that the this supersedes, was characterized by a high moral el-Cholera is contagious, and adduces many striking evation of sentiment, and contained much that was facts to show that it is not. Giving the results of his interesting and unique; but its dialect was not that personal experience, he says 'the proportionate differof the people, it was often so mystical or abstract as ence in the amount of attacks among the various to be either intangible or unintelligible, and it seemed lasses, depends on the difference of their social op- to delight to dwell in the region of ideality, rather portunities of obtaining comfort, regularity, cleanli- than that of practical life-and so it was not valued ness, good food and rest; and the consequence of all these united,—a healthy energy of brain and body a little too transcendental for the times, and fails to sufficient to enable their possessor to stand firm under make the desired impression on the public mind for the insalubrious circumstances that determine the ep- the want of definiteness. He can, and we trust his idemic in question. As to the proper treatment of aim will be to speak plain, so that ordinary minds can Cholera, the great difficulty in the case seems to lie understand precisely what he means. Generalities in the fact, that 'the door to medication is, in most are not to be wholly discarded, but they seldom encases, all but closed by the early paralysis of the gas- lighten, and never quicken to repentance or progress. tric nerves. The stomach is early dead to the sus- We must be specific, pointed, ay personal, if we would taining forces of food and medicine, while the lungs not labor in vain. Hypocrites must be unmasked, tyand blood in like manner are, at the same moment, rants arraigned, impostors exposed, cowards rebuked; prevented from receiving their proper pabulum, the and this cannot be done without a struggle, without atmospheric air. One thing is certain—'if medicine exciting personal enmity, without the loss of reputais to cure the sufferer, it must be quick. The physician must resort at once to a remedy having an in- reformatory movement, for the time being, will be the stantaneous influence over the brain and nerves.' In popular agitation. There is nothing like calling men calomel, as a remedy, he has no faith; over these and things by their right names, taking all possible nerves it has no immediate power. He suggests other medicines, but in none as yet tried does he place malice.' For this, great courage, as well as entire much confidence. We have room for a single ex- self-control, is needed. 'The Spirit of the Age' has tract, respecting a peculiar feature of this malady:- a mighty work to perform, and may its success be

When the disease first appeared epidemically in the 30th Foot, in 1831, I was serving with that regiment at Wallahjabad, in the East Indies. Nothing could equal the fatality—fourteen and fifteen deaths frequently in one night; yet for whole nights to gether did I, being then the medical officer in charge, teel it my duty to SLEEF—if broken slumber could be called sleep, within the hospital walls. Could time, place, or contiguity, be more favorable to test the doctrine of contagion? On every affected man, woman or child, that lived or died, I gave my own personal attendance, taking the deepest interest in the success or failure of my remedies, making also numerous post mortem examinations with my own hands; yet neither myself, nor any one of my numerous assistants in the hospital, ever suffered from a single symptom of the disease. This one fact I give as a sample of the general experience I had of this epidemic while serving in India. The experience of the best observers in other quarters of the globe, has been precisely to the same effect. I extract the following from a letter I have just received from Captain Scott, commanding Her Majesty's ship President, when the Cholera appeared off Halifax, in North America:—'Upon the arrival of the President at Halifax, in August, 1834, some cases that plague—the Asiatic Cholera—was about to visit us. Nor were we kept long in suspense. The troops in the barracks were the first attacked, and a great

at Abington, July 4th, 1849, the President, Elmer

at Abington, July 4th, 1849, the President, Elmer Hewitt, of Hanson, in the chair.

Mr. Samuel Dyer reported, from the committee on a re-organization of the Society and Constitution, a new Preamble and Constitution, which was adopted, subject to amendment at the next quarterly meeting of the Society. On the adoption of the Preamble, quite an interesting discussion arose, in which the President, Bourne Spooner, Daniel Otis, Samuel Dyer, Lewis Ford, Richard Thayer, Briggs Arnold, 198hua Perry, and others, participated.

Mr. John Purchase then came forward, and having announced himself the President of the Town, call-

The committee on nomination of officers, under the

President-BOURNE SPOONER, of Plymouth. Vice Presidents-Elmer Hewitt, of Hanson; Daniel tis, of South Scituate; Samuel Dyer, of South Ab-

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

South Abington, July 8, 1849.

graceful proceedings.

To the Editorio of the Torin implicated in the disgraceful proceedings.

To the Editor of lawless violence and misrule which unlapply infests your neighborhood, and which, unless checked in its first dawnings, may yet prove an overmatch for the friends of law and order, and eventually result in the most painful consequences. In a former communication, tooching the disgraceful conduct of the people of Hempstead, I expressed the hope that as that was the first instance in this vicinity in which both law and common decency had been publicly searfieed in defence of the institution of Siavery, it would also be the last. But I regret to say that hope has been signally disappointed. The people of Flushing, like their neighbors of Hempstead, have thought proper to attest their loyalty the Slave Power, by basely trampling on their or say that hope has been signally disappointed. The people of Flushing, like their neighbors of Hempstead, have thought proper to attest their loyalty the Slave Power, by basely trampling on their or say that hope has been signally disappointed. The people of Flushing is a secondarial of the proper of the subdiving of the subdiving. But dishonorable to the village of the building. But dishonorable to the village of the building of the building of the building. But dishonorable to the village of the building of the building of the building of the building. But dishonorable to the village of the building TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONG ISLAND FARMER:

The People's Journal.—With this popular Journal, Howitt's Journal has been incorporated. The American publishers are Crosby & Nichols, Washington street, Boston; and John Wiley, Broadway, New York. The monthly numbers for May and June are crowded with interesting literary and reformatory articles, from the pens of distinguished writers. The number for May contains five engravings, to wit:—Portrait of the Hon. T. B. Macaulay (not a good one, we think)—Scene from the 'Gentle Shepherd'—Interior of the Fisher's Cottage—Enforcing the Sanatory Laws. That for June contains fourteen engravings, and Reform—Nature, by Sir Thomas Lawrence—Views on the Mississippi, from Banvard's Panorams of the Porceed Samuel Parsons, an influential mover, but a short time, when the interruptions for me to proceed. Samuel Parsons, an influential me to respect to Visitor, &c. &c. We have marked a number of choice pieces for insertion in the Liberator as soon as convenient. A work so emphatically 'The People's Journal,' deserves the support of the Journal of the The members and friends of this Society (it being the fifteenth annual meeting) assembled pursuant to otice published in the Liberator, in the Town Hall, the Abington, July 4th, 1849, the President, Elmer we were violating the Sabbath by holding a political metabolic and those mostly young men and boys; but a large majority of the assembly apparently regarded it with a high degree of satisfaction. The reason assigned by the rioters for their proceeding was, that

shua Perty, and others, participated.

The committee on nomination of officers, under the ew Constitution, made the following report, which as unanimously adopted:—

I replied that it was not our intention to violate the laws—that I was confident it was strictly legal, therefore we should proceed with the meeting, unless forcibly prevented. At the same time, I reminded Otis, of South Scituate; Samuel Dyer, of South Abngton; William Perkins, of Plympton; E. E. Bennett, of North Bridgewater; Rufus Bates, of Hanorer; —— Leonard, of East Bridgewater; Lewis

Leonard, of East Bridgewater; Lewis

Leonard, of Leonard, of East Bridgewater; Lewis Ford, of Abington; Thomas Bicknell, of Kingston; gation. I understood him to say he would send for a constable and arrest me. I saw no person, however, who assumed to act in that capacity, though there were frequent shouts, 'The constable, the constable,' Finding that we could be deterred from Abington.

Managers—Briggs Arnold, of E. Abington; Lewis
Ford, of Abington; Samuel Dyer, of S. Abington.

Mr. Spooner accepted the office of President, in a very happy and appropriate manner.

Voted, That the next quarterly meeting of the Society be holden at South Bridgewater, on the first Saturday and Sunday in October next semi-monthly, in the serveral towns in the Old Colony, on the Sabbath. Voted to carry the plan into effect, and that a meeting of the Society be holded in the Town Hall at Hanover, on the Secretar than the Society be held in the Town Hall at Hanover, on

At 10 1-2 o'clock, the Society adjourned, to join in the joyous festivities of the Massachusetts A. S. Soci-ety, at whose call hundreds were now assembling in the beautiful grove near, to celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the anniversary of American Independence.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

their victory.

Such are the leading facts of this disgraceful af-From the National A. S. Standard.

LETTER FROM S. S. FOSTER.

Mobs in Flushing—Liberty of Speech cloven down—
The Authorities of the Town implicated in the discriminating in the selection of their victims.

Those who wink at them to-day, to-morrow may be the objects of their venggence. Those who wink at the better the objects of their vengeance.
S. S. FOSTER.

Our hearts beat with pride whenever we name her.'

If valor on paper, alas! could be made valorous any where else, there might be some hope for South Carolina; but who does not know that this 'any how,' 'all hazards,' and 'last extremity,' is the most soleum fudge that ever was uttered? Like the 'last words of Mr. Baxter,' these phrases will be repeated till the Copernican system is worn out, and the globe evaporates into fire-mist again, without causing any mortal out of South Carolina to believe that South Carolina will lift her little finger in her own little cause. We suggest to Dr. J. H. Morgan an improved version of the quatrain in which he has glorified the Calhoun centre of the universe. We assure him it will be regarded as much more pat to the purhim it will be regarded as much more pat to the pur-pose by the non-Carolinian world:—

Carolina! her noddle has need of a mender, Her morals are bad, though her mutton is tender; Saucy jokers will quiz, and all sober folks cut her, While she turns her pug nose up at good bread and butter.

By Mr. Joseph T. Zealy. The Union—May it be preserved; but if preserved, may it be an Union worth preserving; such as our fathers made it, not as an presponsible majority would have it.

By Capt. V. D. V. Jamison, the President of the day. The Union—Not as it now is, but as it was intended to be.

By Mr. S. G. Jamison. The Separation of the Union—The sooner the better for the South.

By S. Clark. South Carolina and her institutions, if the rest of the world go crazy.

Mr. Bumble, if we remember righty, on being informed that the public had no great admiration of his genius, exclaimed, 'Then the public is a hass and a hideot.' South Carolina has bestowed a similar malediction on the rest of the world. She has decided that all the world, herself excepted, has gone crazy. We hope she will put the world into Bedlam,

and lock it up safe.

The oration, of which we have a short abstract in The oration, of which we have a short abstract in the Mercury, was in the same Jemmy Dismal style with the toasts. Napoleon was accustomed to say to his secretaries, on inditing a despatch ordering a king to be dethroned, or a province to be put under military execution—'and now finish with three lines of melancholy.' The South Carolina orator seems to have improved upon Napoleon,—he has robed in the sable garb of we, not two lines, but his whole long yarn of eloquence. His prominent themes were 'the causes now in operation and daily in the Northern States in this Union, destined ultragery that conservatism absolutely essential, unpreserve that conservatism absolutely essential, un-

in the Northern States in this Union, destined ultipreserve that conservatism absolutely essential, under republican forms of government, to well-regulated liberty; the gradual progress and present threatening aspect of the slavery question, and the utter
hopeless and universal ruin which must overtake the
South if it be not arrested; the immeasurably superior importance of the preservation of our institutions to the preservation of the Union.

'Free institutions!' 'Superior adaptation!' 'Immeasurably superior importance!' Yet men profess
to be serious, who talk in this style! We suppose
the English language, like every thing else, was
made for the special use of South Carolina, and
must be twisted and turned, and tomahawked and
mangled, till nobody can understand it out of the
palmetto State. It is, in truth, no wonder that these
people wish to recoin the vernacular speech of the people wish to recoin the vernacular speech of the country. It has too many homely and expressive terms of ridicule, scorn and contempt, to leave them perfectly easy after an exhibition of their fustian he-

The account which we have quoted closes thus-The account which we have quoted closes thus—
'The meeting dispersed at an early hour, without a single occurrence to mar the pleasures of the day.'

The pleasures of the day! We are willing to take their word for it, and believe that they took pleasure in this feast of sorrow; but few of those who hear of it will wish they have been of the com-

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE On certain Resolutions of the States of Virginia and Missouri, relating to fugitive slaves.

The Select Committee to whom were referred the report and rerolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, and also certain resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri, upon the subject of fugitive slaves, and other matters pertaining to the institution of slave-ry, respectfully REPORT:

That without entering into any general examination of the reasoning of the report in question, your committee are of the opinion that many of the topics therein discussed are such as require no action on the part of New Hampshire.

This State has 'commenced' no 'war of legislation against the owners of fugitive slaves.' It has assumed no position upon which it may not rightfully stand, without violation of the principles either of justice, humanity, or the Constitution. It either of justice, humanity, or the Constitution. It has been actuated by no 'feigned philanthropy'; neither 'irresponsible mobs composed of fanatics, ruffians and fugitive slaves,' nor mobs in any other way constituted, have had any recent existence here. That 'irregular outbreaks of brutal violence and fe-That 'irregular outbreaks of brutal violence and te-rocity have happened in the free States,' that 'in-sane fanatics and brutal ruffians' have in these scenes been continually violating the rights of those who own slaves, is asserted in the report under consid-eration, in language far too broad for truth, and far too angry for that courtesy which ought to be ob-served in the intercourse between sovereign States.

That these pictures are drawn with more feeling That these pictures are drawn with more feeling than fidelity, and are the result of a distempered fancy rather than an impartial observation of facts, our knowledge of the orderly and law observing character of non-slaveholding communities compels

We trust that the report in question does similar injustice to the slaveholding communities for which it speaks, when it intimates, that if the laws are not modified and executed to their satisfaction, they will invade the territory of the free States, and react upon their southern frontiers, forays which occurred upon the borders of Scotland, in a semi-barbarous

upon the borders of Scotland, in a semi-paroarous age.

We should regret the occurrence of such scenes. We should regret the attempt, threatened in various alternatives and in various parts of the report in question, to divide this Union, or excite an anned resistance to its laws. But yet we most confidently believe, that our institutions are inherent with power sufficient for their own protection, and that of every portion of the American people.

The new legal remedy asked for by the report under consideration, is indeed remarkable. That every postmaster and collector in the free States shall be clothed with the same judicial power over the rights and liberty of persons claimed as slaves, as courts of the United States may now exercise—that every member of this newly-constituted host of magistrates may surround himself with marshals, pos-

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A MARSH, URNAL, MS,

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sessing every summary process—that all improper acts, occurring whenever and wherever, in presence of any considerable number of persons, an alleged fugitive slave is demanded, or held in custody, shall be removed from the jurisdiction of the State courts to the courts of the United States—are claims so extraordinary, so insulting to the free States, that they cannot have been advanced with any expectation of their meeting with the sanction of any State where a regard to the interests of slavery has not become regard to the interests of slavery has not become paramount to every proper sppreciation of State rights, and of the rights and security of free men.

The report of the Virginia Legislature complains that the New England States, with a sterile soil and ungenial climate, have become, in proportion to their pulation, the most wealthy communities in the orld, while comparative poverty has fallen upon the South, and its commerce and navigation have been transferred from its own harbors to those of the North. It might have drawn a like comparison been Ohio and Kentucky, between free territory and slave territory, at every point where they come in contact. Is it strange that the free States, with these facts every where spread out before them, should be unwilling to see slavery extended, with its blighting influences, over territory now free?
The committee conclude this report by recon

mending the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That, opposed to every form of oppression, the people of New Hampshire have ever viewed with deep regret the existence of slavery in this Union; that while they have steadfastly supported all sections in their constitutional rights, they evil, but regarded it as fraught with danger to the

ace and welfare of the nation.

2. Resolved, That while in periods of excitement the opponents of slavery have resorted to measures which we have thought it our duty to oppose and censure, on the other hand, slaveho ties, in many portions of this confederacy, have engaged in excitements, and resorted to measures, equally deserving of the severest condemnation.

3. Resolved, That we stand pledged by our course from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the present time, to respect all the rights rhich that instrument guarantees to the slave

States.
4. Resolved, That while we respect the rights of 4. Resolved, That while we respect the rights of the slaveholding as well as the free portion of the Union—while we will not willingly consent that wrong be done to any member of the glorious confederacy to which we belong—we are firmly and unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery over any portion of American soil now free.

5. Resolved, That the American Union is strongly based upon the affections of an overwhelming majority of the American people—that we trust it will

ority of the American people—that we trust it will outlive for ages the threats with which fanaticism assails it-that in its bonr of peril, stont hearts and strong arms will be ready in every corner of our land to defend it—and that it will long continue ere a proud ark of freedom, firm and enduring, the free institutions which are hereafter to bestow their

incalculable blessings upon the whole world.

6. Resolved, That, in our opinion, Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to take all constitutional measures to ac-

The foregoing Report and Resolves were a dopted by the Legislature of New Hampshire, previous to its recent adjournment.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph. THE FEELINGS AT THE NORTH AND AT THE SOUTH.

A friend who has just returned from a business trip to the Northern and Eastern States-(a most intelligent merchant of this place)—has given us some in-teresting and valuable information as to the impressions made on his mind by observation and inter-course with 'the natives' he met, or had dealings

He states the fact without hesitation, that there seems to be but one sentiment pervading the whole mass of the Northern people in relation to the Free Soil question :- and that while the more influential portion of them deprecate any interference with slavery as it stands in the old States, all refuse to allow but free (white) labor be introduced into ou new territories.

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tories under all circumstances—even should the peo-ple of California consent that slavery should be in-introduced there when it is ready to come in as a

The Abolitionists are but a fragment of the Free Soil party, which now absorbs all other parties—who, differing on other points, all agree on this. This condition of feeling he observed no exceptions toand a more dangerous state of things for the future Equality of the South, and the maintenance of he just rights, it is difficult to conceive of. Against a noisy fanaticism, we could easily make fight with the weapons of reason, ridicule and common sense. Anst open assaults, and 'overt acts' of aggree the South to the rescue; for, to a ma her sons would march into the 'imminent deadly breach, could they but see their enemy! Such is not the policy of our assailants. The Northern people rthern people are calculating and cautious, (it would be a ba el to call them cowardly, for the soil of America and our free institutions nurture none such,) and they slowly sap our strength; profit by our divisions; concentrate their own public sentiment into one point, while seeking by ridicule and mockery to paralyze and frustrate our efforts at concerted and combined action; work upon our sensibilities by appealing to the 'blessings of the Union,' which they are converting into curses; that the South, like a blind Samp son, may be made their menial through a generou CO. AND THEY WILL EFFECT THEIR PUR-POSE, unless Southern men shake off the fatal apathy and more fatal devotion to partizan prejudices, which paralyze all combination and concert for the com-mon safety, and subject those who 'agitate' to the derision of their exulting enemies, who hate because they fear the very idea of A GREAT SOUTHERN LEAGUE demanding Equality of Rights with the

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON. Washington, July 2d, 1849.

Yesterday, in company with several friends, I made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. So much has been written by others respecting that venerated spot, that the subject has become in a good degree hackneyed. interest associated with it, that our people love to read about it, and therefore it is that I have concluded to give the readers of the Atlas my impressions on to it.

Leaving Washington at ten o'clock, in the steam we reached the old town of Alexandria, six miles dis-tant, in about an hour. The sail down the Potomac was exceedingly pleasant. Nature appeared dressed in her most gorgeous drapery. The banks of the river are adorned with pleasant residences and cultivated fields—though these bear a small proportion to the vast extent of wood and forest, which stretch as far as the eye can reach, in almost unbroken grandeur, on both shores. At Alexandria, we en-gaged a hack to take us to Mount Vernon. Alexandria is a town worthy of a more thorough investiga-tion than we were able to give it. It is as unlike one tion than we were able to give it. It is as unlike one of our thriving New England villages as it could well be. The houses are mostly of brick, and have an ancient, dull, conservative appearance. The streets, which are paved, appear as if carriages and trucks were not permitted to pollute their surface. The grass is literally growing in the most public thoroughfares. The town appears to be in the sere and yellow leaf, as having been finished a quarter of a century are and like a micture by one of the great mass. tury ago, and, like a picture by one of the great m ters, it only requires age to mellow and soften rough points, to complete the impression of decay. Here and there you meet with houses which com-mand your attention from their venerable centennial look, and which bring forcibly to your mind the days of auld lang syne, when men wore short clothes and powdered hair. In my travels in the Old World, places and scenes like those in Alexandria have fal-len athwart my path, but never have they before in the New World of America. The effects of them upon my mind were similar to those which I have felt in entering the sacred precincts of a runed monastery or feudal castle. Few people were seen in reets—the silence of the place penetrated even hotel, and one felt unwilling to speak aloud,

uld disturb the quiet general repose which where prevailed. The hack at length drove to the door of the hotel, and we took our seats therein. The driver was a

venerable Ethiop, who bore the appellation of 'Uncle Colover.' He belonged to the gentleman who owned the horses and hack. He was nearly sixty years of age, and is well known to gentlemen who visit the tomb of Washington. We were told that the roads to Mount Vernon were very good now, as the long spell of dry weather had hardened the surface and dried up the streams. The distance from Alexandria to Mount Vernon is short of ten miles, and the time occupied in making the journey theretowas two hours. After getting rid of the rough pavement of the town, our road lay through a thickly wooded country. At times, when we reached a high point in the road, broad and extensive valleys of great picturesque beauty presented themselves, with here and there a wheat or corn-field breaking the monotony of the woody solitude. And on a gentle declivity, almost embowered within the rich foliage of catalpas and shrubbery, were to be seen the white and colored races to intermarry. He married an American in the province of New Brunswick, under British laws, and declivity, almost embowered within the rich foliage of catalpas and shrubbery, were to be seen the white walls of the home of the proprietor. The land, as a general thing, appeared to be worn out and exhausted, and such I believe is the fact in this part of Old Virginia. In the days of Washington, great attention was paid to the cultivation of the tobacco plant; but telescent in the days of Washington, as a superior of proprietion. He cluded the officers and the proprietor of the was paid to the cultivation of the tobacco plant; for formeration. He cluded the officers and the proprietor of the proprietor of the proprietor of the was paid to the cultivation of the tobacco plant; for formeration. He cluded the officers and the proprietor of the proprietor of the proprietor of the walls of the proprietor of the wall of the proprietor of the walls of the proprietor of the wall of the wall of the proprietor of the wall of

which 'Uncie Colover put his team of the fire to access the word about Southern slavery.

About four miles from Mt. Vernon, our road lay across a fine level plain, a mile at least in extent, on which were growing some of the finest oaks I have hich were growing some of the finest oaks I have I close by calling on all the made of humanity, and expense, the

GREAT Washington, the estate extended beyond and ncluded the oak plain which I have just referred to. panio The brook, at the point at which we crossed, is three miles from the old homestead, which, as 'Uncle Colof having been a well wooded and well taken care of park. We passed between the ruins of what had in other days been the Porter's Lodge. The walls

After we got inside, the roads became worse than ever, and we had to get out of the carriage and walk in order to relieve the poor horses, whose whole strength was taxed to draw the empty carriage up the steep and broken acclivities. At length we approached human habitations, about a third of a mile from the venerable mansion. They were the dwellings of the plantation hands. They were deconed and could be many and benevolent lives—the practical follows. plantation hands. They were decayed, and partly in ruins. The fences were out of repair,—the old brick wall and conservatory of Washington's garden was likewise broken and out of joint. The gates were off the hinges, and natious weeds, and parasitical plants clung to them, as it to hid their defenced. tical plants clung to them, as if to hide their deformed nakedness. The only living thing about this cluster of dwellings were a few geese and goslings, who amused themselves by wading through a small stagnant pool, near by. It being Sabbath, the inmates

the carriage,) down a lane which soon brought us in front of the home of Washington. A few outhouses, occupied by negroes, were on either side, a short distance from the mansion. While standing on the greensward before the mansion, or seated within the shadow of the old trees which grew thereby, I was forcibly reminded of Scott's beautiful description of Tully Veolan, upon the return of Waverly to that sweet spot, after the wars were over, and the king's troops had broken the fountains, cut down the old

oaks, and endeavored to set fire to the dwelling.

Every thing appeared as if it was going to ruin.

Decay appeared impressed every where and on every thing. Passing across the lawn, we passed by the stables and down a cart-road which led to the river.

Diverging to the right into a small valley which was sides, and in a rew minutes we stood before the other of Washington. It is built at the side of the other of the sense in it. I he would no nave knocked off the fetters of his unhappy bondmen, and avoided the deep and fearful blood-guiltiness which he incurred in the war with Mexico. The death-bed professions of unrepentant men-stealers don't amount to any certain sum in this world, and we see no reason to suppose they do in any other. ing through the barred gate, two marble sarcophagi are seen, in one of which repose the remains of George Washington, and in the other those of Having a latter of the Cleveland True Democrat:

(Having a latter of the Cleveland True Democrat:

Martha, his wife.

I cannot describe the feelings which impressed me.

persons on the estate, most of whom are slaves ty, did his worst to destroy the reputation of Garri-—from one of whom, a female, we purchased some hoe cake and milk, and from her hushand we purchased each a hickory walking stick which were cut on the estate. I know of few places upon which a fati-Slavery Bugle.

The destroy the reputation of Garrison and other American friends of the slave in England. Men are prone to hate those whom they make the objects of their abuse and slander.—Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle. person of wealth and taste could better make an expenditure. The location of the mansion is singularly fine, and the great number of large oaks and other trees around it, many of which were planted by General Washington, give to it a rural beauty and charm which can be felt, but not fully described. Many of the walks are still distinctly visible, though covered in a good degree with a coating of verdure,

The present proprietor, Mr. Washington, is quite a young man, and we have heard that he is willing to sell the old mansion with several hundred acres of the land to the National Government. He, of course, will not sell it to strangers. We do not believe that will not sell it to strangers. We do not believe that any person ever visited this hallowed spot, without going away with the conviction that the purchase of it should be made by Congress. Let the nation own the south of the Roundhic. it, and fit it up in a manner worthy of the Republic and of the illustrious dead, whose name is our richand of the illustrious dead, whose name is our richest inheritance, and whose life was one uninterrupted flow of the highest and purest actions that every description of man. It is disreputable that it should longer remain in its present state. If we some way or other; while the young colored girls, or marked the family of man. It is disrepulsable that it should longer remain in its present state. If we it should longer remain in Old Massachusetts, if Washhad Mount Vernon in Old Massachusetts, if Washh

Three or four weeks since, I published a letter from a mulatto, who is imprisoned at Machias, for make merchandize of their fellow-creatures. They marrying a white girl, in the Province of New also strongly condemn the unchristian custom of hav-

You say that there are those who doubt the facts of the case, as stated in my letter. In order to substantiate the same, I am happy to announce to you, that I have a certificate of my marriage, now in my possession. I was married by the Rev. Skiffintin Thomson, I.L. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Parish, New Brunswick, on the 2d day of May, 1849, in presence of Wm. Brown and Miss Abigail Bonney, of Princeton, Washington Co., Maine; these, with Mrs. Ann Thomson, (the Rector's lady.) are the witnesses who signed the certificate of marriage.

You may please write to any of the above named persons, if necessary, for any information required. As regards the place, I was married in the Rev. Dr. Thomson's own house, in St. Stephens, New Brunswick. You say that there are those who doubt the facts

was paid to the cultivation of the tobacco plant; but tobacco is a crop which requires great skill in the cultivation, in order that the land may not become chasusted and worthless. Land can now be purchased any where in this region for fire dollars an acre. The land has been so long tilled by dull unintelligent slave labor, that it is hardly of any value, and nine-tenths of it is overgrown with wood and brush. The roads are truly auful, and a Yankee driver would be astonished to witness the skill with which 'Uncle Colover' put his team over them without upsetting the carriage.

word about Southern slavery.

As I said in a former article, I have never thought

which were growing some of the finest oaks I have ever seen. At a comparatively small expense, the underbrush and smaller trees might be cleared out, and a park made which would compare favorably with the most celebrated in England; but the same poverty, neglect and premature decay marked this quiet land-scape, which were visible everywhere.

Crossing this plain, we came to a small brook where the driver stopped his horses to give them water. The brook forms the dividing line of the present Washington estate, though in the days of the GREAT Washington, the estate extended beyond and

miles from the old nomesteau, which, as once over said, included the worst part of the road. After a ride of two miles, we entered what even now, in its waste and decay, bears the unmistakable marks papers, of the scene that transpired a short time be-The Herkimer (N. Y.) Freeman copies the account, fore the death of the ex-President-how he was han tized at his earnest request, and how he lamented that emained, but the gate was gone, and the fences which he had not been at an earlier day, making no conhad enclosed the beautiful grounds were no where visi- fession of wrong-doing in any of his public or private acts-and adds, with just severity:

just as the shrinking sparts given by view of vast and dread eternity.

And thus it was with the miserable oppressor above noted. The cries of the poor slaves who had down his fields without compensations. so long reaped down his fields without compensa tion, he heeded not; the wails of dying thousands slain at his behest on the plains of Mexico, he neith had gone to Alexandria to meeting.

We passed on about a hundred yards, (having left think of dying without being first baptized! As though a few drops of water, in the hour of death,

> But the Herald man says that Mr. Polk 'evinced great knowledge of the Scriptures, and was theoretically a Christian.' 'Theoretically' a fiddlestick; A theory of religion is good for nothing without a corresponding practice. If his christianity had been practical instead of theoretical, there would have been some sense in it. Then would he have knocked off the fetters of his unhappy bondmen, and avoided the control of the

Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, I called at the office, and received a most cor-I cannot describe the feelings which impressed me, when standing thus in front of the earthly remains of one, who, take him all in all, was the best and the greatest man that ever lived—one whose name is venerated throughout the world by every lover of liberty and order.

Even the tomb of this great man bore the same evidence of neglect that impressed every thing around it. The bricks which supported the marble were crumbling, and the mortar which held them together had fillen from between, and left them loose. Every large of the save no connection with them, they are called at the office, and received a most cordial welcome from this friend of doven-trodden humanity. He said the free soil movement in America looked more like effecting something, than any course which had been previously pursued. He gave the Liberty party, however, the honor of breaking the way for this result, and was greatly of the opinion that the Disunionists had retarded the anti-slavery progress. He said this was the general opinion of the friends of the slave in England; indeed, the Anti-Slavery Society, I called at the office, and received a most cordial welcome from this friend of doven-trodden humanity. He said the free soil movement in America looked more like effecting something, than any course which had been previously pursued. He gave the Liberty party, however, the honor of breaking the way for this result, and was greatly of the opinion that the free soil movement in America looked more like effecting something, than any course which had been previously pursued. He gave the Liberty party, however, the honor of breaking the way for this result, and was greatly of the opinion that the free soil movement in America looked more like effecting something, than any course which had been previously pursued. He gave the Liberty party, however, the honor of breaking the way for this result, and was greatly of the opinion that the distribution of the friends of the free soil movement in America looked more like effecting something, than a

bling, and the mortar which held them together had fallen from between, and left them loose. Every thing was wild, and rude, and neglected, and I turned away with a melancholy frame of mind, and sat for half an hour by the shore of the Potomac, listening to the ripple of the waters upon the beach, and the sighing of the winds amid the forests that lined its banks.

No stranger is permitted to visit the house on the Sabbath, and even during the week days only a part of the house is open to the public. The estate I believe now comprises some sixteen hundred acres. The part that is cultivated is probably less than a hundred acres. There are only some twenty-five colored persons on the estate, most or whom are slaves.

A NICE DISTINCTION .- The editor of the Savan nah Republican, we see, has had his attention rected, by 'a very respectable citizen,' to the habit of 'colored men smoking in the streets,' and he, agreeably to request, very cheerfully calls the attention of the city authorities to this nuisance. 'editor thinks there is 'risk enough of fires from u people smoking in the street, without multiplying it by allowing the same privilege to the blacks.' So it seems they have a law in Savannah which prohibits seems they have a law in Savannan which promotes smoking in the streets by colored people, while it is permitted by the *white* population. In the same arti-cle, the editor complains of 'a certain progressive deterioration in the colored population' of that city.

had Mount Vernon in Old Annual States and Mount Vernon in Old Annual States and beautified by our hands! The people of our Commonwealth would count it as their richest treasure, and our maidens would keep the tomb dressed with flowers in perennial freshness.

Scotch Testimony against Slavery.—An English paper says that the United Scotch Presbyterian Synod have given forth a strong and decided testimony against the slavery of North America. Their language is plain, pointed and energetic. They condemn slavery as an accursed practice, a grievous abomination; and they tell their American co-religionists that they can hold no church fellow-creatures. They marrying a white girl, in the Province of New Brunswick. I wrote to the prisoner, inquiring into the particulars of the case, and the following is his reply:

Machias Jail, June 4, 1849.

Dear Friend Hacker:

I am happy to say I received yours of the 30th May, which gave me great comfort in my present situation.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, JULY 20, 1849.

No Union with Slaveholders! West India Emancipation.

the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 7th inst., it was unanimously voted, that the anniver-Such bright and intelligent faces! Such wreaths of sary of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION be cel- sweet fresh flowers around their heads, emblems of ebrated by the Society with appropriate ceremonies; that the place selected for this purpose be WORCESTER, to be amidst such a scene. But while they are gaththe heart of the Commonwealth; that all those who rejoice at the overthrow of West India slavery, and who desire to see the same iniquitous system Garden in the same place, and addressed two large

'Though we were but two or three, Sure of triumph we should be; We our promised land shall see, Though the way seem long:— Every fearless word we speak, Makes Sin's stronghold bend and creak— Tyranny is always weak, Truth is young and strong!'

GROVE, (a short distance East of the Depot.)

present, we are able confidently to announce William universe, voluntarily exerted, and with a view to Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, Adin Ballou, Charles C. Burbell.

But the children are all gathered and seated—a LEIGH, PARKER PILLSBURY, and ROBERT MORRIS. dear, beautiful assembly of some 300 or 400 children. Let all who desire to be present strive so to arrange with many adults. Lorin Andrews is the principal their business as to be ready for the day and the of the school, Jane M. Becket and Betsey M. Cowles

be held in the spacious CITY HALL of Worcester. In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massa husetts Anti-Slavery Society,

FRANCIS JACKSON. WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Committee WENDELL PHILLIPS, SAMUEL MAY, JR., JOSHUA T. EVERETT, Arrangements.

and enthusiastic meeting of the colored citizens of order and kindly intercourse with one another. But Boston, in conjunction with some of their white the present appearance of the children indicates great friends, was held in the Washingtonian Hall, Brom- progress, A society of 300 children, mostly under field street, on Monday evening last, for the purpose twelve years of age, all associating with kindly feelof presenting a beautiful Silver Pitcher to the editor ings, and in the buoyant, joyous, unsuspicious spirit of the Liberator, as a token of their grateful apprecia- of childhood! Well, I wish I could ever live amid tion of his labors in the anti-slavery cause; and also such society, for in it my social nature is called out to bid farewell to their faithful advocate and repre- without stint or measure. In these children, I see sentative, WILLIAM W. BROWN, on the eve of em- developed all the elements of individual and social barking for Europe. Mr. John T. Hilton presided man. The evils and horrors of this world may be on the occasion, and addresses were made by the traced to the influences that are brought to bear on chairman, and by William C. Nell, W. L. Garrison, childhood. It is good to write anti-slavery, anti-Thomas P. Smith, W. W. Brown, Robert Morris, and war, and human brotherhood on the souls of these Wendell Phillips after which, resolutions in stern children. The principal is throwing out some good condemnation of the American Colonization Society, thoughts with energy of voice and action, but adand in hearty approval of the foreign mission of Mr. dressed mainly to the parents and adults, showing Brown, were unanimously adopted. It was a most that governments can do little to educate the peointeresting occasion, the meeting not adjourning till a ple, except to cease to throw obstacles in the way, late hour. The proceedings were ordered to be pub- and then to aid the people by affording means. But lished, but we are not able to find room for them in unless the people apply the means, the State can do

nual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery
Society, in London, we observe the name of Henry
CLAPP, Jr., of Massachusetts, who, when at home,
is never weary in sneering at and assailing the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, (no others, mark!) with the voice and the pleasant half hour it has been to me. The children retary, though their platform is as free to opponents as to triends. We find no fling, in his London speech, at 'boards' or 'corporations'; he appears to have had nothing to say against the enormity of appointing a chairman or the committee of the control of th excel him in clap-trap.

ception, cant and brutality.

umn of our paper of to-day. All our anniversaries it has generally been devoted. for this year, thus far, have been thronged with num-

nces of slavery even upon a most fertile soil orig. literated. nally, and in the most favorably located spot in the country.

It is now 3 o'clock, and the teachers are distributing among the children little books, entitled 'A'

ED PROM SCHOOLS.

Massillon, Stark Co., O., July 4, 1849.

I am in the public school room of this town. came here at the invitation of the School Committee, to meet the children of the town, and to address them on this day, and to enjoy a pic-nic with them. It is 10 o'clock, and the children are gathering-and At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of dren, merry, joyous, happy children, can make such

speedily abolished in this country, he invited to attend meetings on deathly human agency. Then, last Saturday and Sunday, I addressed meetings in Mount To inasmuch as the President of the United States ZACHARY TAYLOR, has recommended the national ob- Mariboro'-all on the same subject. I took the servance of Friday, the 3d of August, as a day of ground that death, by human agency, never was and fasting on account of the Cholera, it is advisable to sub-stitute that day for the 1st—seeing that it is an abomination in the sight of Heaven for those who are smit- ished, as the greatest wrong and ontrage that man ing with the fist of wickedness, oppressing the poor, can perpetrate on man. It was objected, that God and plundering the needy, to bow down their heads as bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under floods and earthquakes. I denied the assertion, and them-and feeling assured that the only fast which called for the proof, which none could give. That God has chosen is to 'loose the bands of wickedness, God ever inflicts death by disease, or that he ever to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed sent a flood, or hail stones, or earthquake, temgo free' -so shall the promise be fulfilled, 'Then pest or volcano, to kill human beings, I denied, and shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine endeavored to show if God be, as he is said to be, health shall spring forth speedily; the Lord shall guide the perpetrator of all the diseases and deaths that fill thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and the earth with lamentation and wo, that He must be make fat thy bones : and thou shalt be like a watered exceedingly malevolent or exceedingly ignorant. I garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail commented on the popular method of the clergy, of not. And they that shall be of thee shall build the exhorting the people to prepare for death, stating old waste places; thou shalt raise up the foundations of that men had better set themselves to abolish death many generations; and thou shalt be called, The and banish it from the world, as a violation of naturepairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell ral law, a wrong and outrage, rather than to submit to it as a necessity. Ministers may as well exhort us On FRIDEY, August 3d, therefore, let a mighty to prepare for drunkenness and slavery, as to prepare MASS MEETING of the friends of immediate and universal emancipation assemble at Worcester, inspired by one sentiment, animated by one spirit, and ry, as for death. Leaving this world in obedience to aiming at the one great and glorious object, the libe- natural law is not death; it is life. I wish to see men ration of THREE MILLIONS of 'our fellow-country- prepare for life, and not for death. But the same church men in chains, while rejoicing at the deliverance of and elergythat exhort men to submit quietly and wil-EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND in the British West India lingly to slavery and war, exhort them to submit willingly and piously to death! Let death come to be regarded as a violation of natural law, a wrong and an outrage, and I know not what the church and clergy would do to carry on their operations. For, now, death is the great weapon by which they dragoon souls into subjection to their power. Mark! By death I do not mean the transit from this to another and higher state, as the legitimate result of unobstructed, obeyed, If the weather should be clear and pleasant, it is natural laws; but I mean a premature, unnatural, intended to hold the meeting in the HOSPITAL violent destruction of life. Death thus understood, Among the speakers who may be expected to be can be instly indicated. Death thus understood,

are assistants, together with Charles Shreve, and In case of unfavorable weather, the meeting will some others. Betsey M. and Cornelia Cowles, and Jane M. Becket, are now leading the children in a song; it is delightful to listen to it. The principal, Mr. Andrews, is new giving some account of the origin and progress of the school. It has been in operation three quarters. All the schools in the town were last year collected into one building, with a large and convenient play ground, set out with trees. The average attendance has been over 300. I ad-PRESENTATION AND FAREWELL MEETING. Agreea- dressed this school last year, soon after it was opennothing.

Mr. Brown was among the passengers in the Brit- Now they are singing, 'God speed the right,' and ish steamer Canada, which sailed from this port on the song rises, and fills the room with sweet melody, Wednesday noon—bearing with him the respect, estimates of voices. 'God speed the right'! teem, and best wishes for his welfare and success, of a Never was that sentiment uttered with a more pure large and choice circle of friends and acquaintance. and fervent desire to see the thing done, than it is now being uttered by Betsey and Cornelia Cowles, CLAPF-TRAP. Among the speakers at the late an-

pen, in public and in private, because they are regularly organized by the choice of a President and Sec-

pointing a chairman on that occasion, to determine two deep, partaking of some plain cake and bread and what was or was not in order; he appears to be per-fectly satisfied with the really formal, arbitrary and exclusive way in which public meetings are usually eyes. I mingled in the throng, took of the bread and assaged in England, such a thing as a free platform butter, cake and water, with the little ones, as one of being almost wholly unknown. In short, it would be them, and mingled my laugh, my voice, my thoughts difficult to find one, on either side of the Atlantic, to and feelings with theirs, without restraint, for I was a child with the rest. Many adults, fathers and mothers, elder brothers and sisters, were standing around GEORGE THOMPSON AND THE AMERICAN COLONIZA- outside the circle of children, looking on, and their TION SOCIETY. Touching the colonization discourse countenances betokened the deep interest they felt of the Rev. Mr. Pratt, at Groton, as described by our in the happiness of their children. The children are correspondent in another column, we deem it necessary merely to say, for the present, that we have no more doubt that the assertion in regard to Mr.
Thompson is utterly false, than we have that the Thompson is utterly false, than we have that the American Colonization Society is upheld by lying, departing, cant and brutality.

playing 'Oats, Peas, Beans and Barley, O!' and all sorts of amusements are going on in the yard. Several children are hanging over me to see what I write, MEETING OF THE ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.-The and chattering and laughing. It is a practice which rue and the tried friends of the oppressed in the ought to be adopted by all parents, in all places. It County will not fail to attend the Annual Meeting next Saturday and Sunday, as notified in another col-

The children are now all again collected, with their bers, and thrilled with interest. Let not old Essex be parents, in the great room, and prepared to go on with found wanting in an hour like the present. She was once the 'Lanner County.' Why should she allow any other to outstrip her in the cause of PREEDOM my passion for the bugle, the trumpet, and the various tones that are now breathing out from many brazen instruments, in most inspiring strains. THE CUESE OF SLAVERY. Read the article in anoth - might as well stop breathing, as to attempt to quench er column, from the Washington correspondent of the my love of such inspiring music. Now, one is ad-Boston Atlas, (of course no abolitionist,) entitled 'A dressing them in pleasant words, and showing the Visit to Mount Vernon,' and mark the passages we children the origin of this festal day. An impression have put in italies, as indicative of the withering in- is made on these tender minds that can never be ob

A PIC-NIC-COLORED PEOPLE EXCLUD- Kiss for a Blow.' We have had a pleasant and profitable time, and all praise is due to Lorin Andrews, James M. Becket, Betsey M. Cowles, Charles Shreve, and other teachers, and to the Trustees and Examining Committee, for their efforts to bring the children of this flourishing and beautiful town under such refining and elevating influences. I feel happy and honored to mingle my sympathies with the children. Little or nothing has been said to these children in the style of Fourth of July orators-en logistic of American liberty or religion. There is now to be an exhibition of speaking and reading compositions among the older scholars, in the preence of all who wish to hear.

Before I close, I must allude to a painful subject in connection with this school. I came here under the following invitation :-

*MR. HENRY C. WRIGHT:

DEAR SIE—The children and youth of our school, and some of the neighboring ones, will celebrate the and some of the neighboring ones, will celebrate the fourth on their school play-ground. They are very certain, that if Henry C. Wright would be there to address them, they would enjoy his style of oratory wery much, and would profit by the good advice he

In behalf of these little folks, and for our own high gratification,
day, if possible.
Yours sincerely,
WM. Bowen,
WAL

ALVINE WALES, JOHN R. CECIL, Yrustees. GEORGE MILLER, KENT JARVIS, Massillon, June 18, 1849

Believing that the gentlemen whose names are apended to the note, and the teachers, had no hand in the transaction to which I allude, I accepted the invitation, and came. The only drawback to me, on the pleasures of this day, is this: NOT ONE COLORED CHILD IS IN THE THRONG. The facts are these: There are some six or eight families of colored

people here, having some twelve or fifteen children of suitable age to be in the school. When the school, was opened last year, under the management of the present trustees and teachers, the colored children were admitted with others, and were treated by teach. ers and scholars the same as others. The children as, sociated with them in free and loving intimacy, and so did the teachers and trustees. None made their complexion their reproach. The colored children, as to talents and behavior, were on a par with the others; and some of them were the brightest and best behaved scholars in the school, as teachers and trustees assure me. But this was not to be endured. Soos some parents began to cry out against having their children associated with colored children. A petition was circulated by George Hine, a church member, to get the colored children excluded from the school. A meeting was called of the voters of the town, and, by a formal town vote, the colored children were excluded from the school. This was done under the following act, at that time in force, and now it is but little better. The past winter, the law was amended so as to make it optional with the trustees to exclude them or not :-

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in every city, incorporated town or village, seat of justice, (!) or of ganized township in this State, containing a less number than twenty black or colored children, desirous attending school, it shall be the duty of the directe of any school district, organized for the education white children, to admit said black or colored children who are the same said that said black or colored children who are the same said that said the said that said black or colored children who are the same said that said black or colored children who are the same said that said black or colored children who are said to the said that said black or colored children who are said to the said that said black or colored children who are said to the said that said black or colored children who are said to the said that said black or colored children who are said to the said that said black or colored children who are said to the said that said black or colored children who are said to the said that said black or colored children who are said to the said that said that said the said that said tha dren upon the same terms, and they shall to the same benefits as they would be if they were white, under the acts to which this is an an Provided, no written objection be filed with the directors, signed by any person having a child in such school, or by any legal voter of such district.'

Thus, you see, any drunken, polluted vagabond of this town is, by law, empowered to cast all the colored children, however intellectual, well-behaved and desirous to learn, from the public schools. So George Hine, a member of a church, in good and regula standing, volunteered to do the deed, or to lead on others to do it. There are no other public schools in town but this. There are no private schools, this public one miving swallowed them all up. And I am told the daughter of George Hine, before this school was opened, taught a private school, and went to the colored people and solicited their patronage, and urged them to send their children to her colored people are too few and too poor to sustain a school; consequently their children are without schooling. Then, the very persons who drive them from the school are ever taunting them for their ignorance. Never was malignity more satanic! What else can colored people be but deadly enemies of the whites? It is the government and the religion that make them enemies, that drive them to ignorance and in the records of man, of more commendable forbear ance, and suppression of revenge and its murderous promptings, than are found among the oppressed of

In this action of the Church and State, what makes it peculiarly hateful is, that the law and the fact are a direct violation of the Constitution of the State, which they both recognize as their supreme law. When Congress framed a government for the Territory of Ohio, it set apart one section of land in each town, to constitute a fund for the education of all the children The State Constitution was framed in 1802. The following is the section touching schools :-

Sec. 25. That no law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships within this State from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges and universities within this State, which are endowed, in whole or in part, from the revenue arising from donations made by the United States for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of such schools and universities shell be apen to the reception of scholars, students and teachers, of EVERY GRADE. WITHOUT ANY DISTINCTION OF PREFERENCE WHATEVER, contrary to the intent for which said donations were

Nothing could be more explicit. This public school of Massillon receives, annually, over 600 dollars of that donation, given by you, by me, and by every man and woman, to educate all the children of Massillon without any distinction or preference whatever; and yet George Hine, the church member, and his allies, break into our school, and thrust out some twelve or fifteen of the scholars, solely because of their complexion. Ministers and churches are dumb about it. Nay, not dumb ; they hound on those who perpetrate this mean, satanic deed, and then denounce us as infidels and atheists, because we will not worship at their shrine, and allow them to call over us the name of their God. THEIR GOD IS A FIEND; their religion, an imposition; and for one I intend so to treat it and him, and to call on all the outraged and oppressed to join me. That fiend, to whom the perpetrators of such atrocities build church es, sing, make prayers and sermons, and perform worship, and whom they dignify with the title of God, must be dethroned from the hearts of the people, be fore they can admit the reign of humanity and justice and before they can be made to have any just con ceptions of Him, who created this world, and engraved on the constitution of our social existence, the law- Do to others as you would that they should do to you.'

Will not the Convention of Colored People, to meet August 1st, in Cincinnati, take up this ma Where are the Free Soilers of Ohio? Why do they not make the abolition of these laws, and the vindication of the rights of their colored fellow-citizens, test questions of their party? Will the colored people be carried away by their appeals, unless they will?

I go hence to Medina and Loraine counties, to be at Oberlin, also at Cleveland, on the 13th, if possible HENRY C. WRIGHT. Yours,

The publisher of the North Star, at Roches ter, N. Y., is hereby requested to send his paper to Mary Russell, Clappville, Mass., and payment shall be forwarded to him immediately after receiving the first

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REPLY TO 'MONITOR.'

In a late number of the Liberator is a communica-In a late game of the Come Out, containing certain pestions and remarks, to which I would endeavor to eply. In regard to the general subject of the delinreply. As the Church, in this great matter of Amercan slavery, I should entirely agree with you; but when you come to say that it is a 'lifeless lump,' when you comes, all dry and withered,' I must beg leare to differ, and to remind you that you are differleare to many and the truest, most ardent and enlightened friends of the cause; -- among the Wendell Phillips, as all who heard him at Salvate last Fast day will testify, and you yourself will doubtless, recollect. In the course of his remarks will doubless, reconcers an ene course of his remarks on that occasion, Mr. Phillips observed -- And here I on that occasion agree with what is sometimes said on this platform respecting the Church. It is not a on this panette. It is not a 'dead branch.' If it were, we could afford to let it alone. It is the most poserful influence in the country. If the Church ould only rise in its strength, and take this matter in hand, and do its duty, this little anti-slavery agitation of ours-this little handful of men and women, handed together for this enterprise, would soon be takes up and absorbed—awallowed up in the mighty oriex that would then sweep the foul thing from the face of the universe. And that is the very reason why we attack the Church, because it has the power, but refuses to exercise it.' I do not pretend to give the exact words, but only the substance of this portion of Mr. Phillips's remarks on that occasion.

And, accordingly, how often and with how much emphasis abolitionists are wont to quote the confession of Rev. Albert Barnes, that if the Church, with all its power, were only brought to bear upon this institution, it could not exist a year longer in these The Church, then, is not a 'lifeless lump,' a 'dead

ranch, a 'mass of bones, all dry and withered,' but, on the contrary, the most powerful engine in the country for the accomplishment of this great object; lying far back of, and deeper than the political organizations-back of every thing; and because someing so important, so mighty, has hitherto stood so much in the way of this enterprise, it has found tself compelled to wage this long war against it. No, the Church is not lifeless, but mighty. But it s lifeless in this matter, you say; or, to state the exact measure of its criminality, in this respect it is aithless, on the whole, to its great duty in this behalf. True, and 'there's the rub.' 'There's the rub'-which we wish to rub out. And now the question omes, How shall we do it? You, Mr. Monitor, say, pull down the Church. But, in the first place, it may doubted if that would do any great good, and anwer the purpose, if we could do it. A great deal is aid about the Church-but what is it? The Church only another name for, and manifestation of, the reigious influence and sentiment of the country, just as roing to meeting ia. It is only the exponent of that faith or feeling-faith and feeling, both. The meetinghouse is one exponent, and the communion-table, inide of the meeting-house, is another, and a further. Now, if you could raze all the meeting-houses and communion-tables from the face of the land at once, they would be like the Hydra's heads, if you choose to call them so: they would soon spring up again, ecause the root, the religious sentiment of the country, would still remain. That you can't destroy. But that you may reform, you may change, you may enlighten; and that, I believe, you are now doing. That work is going on, silently, steadily, and, I trust and pray, to final triumph. That little leaven of antislavery is, with other good leavens, going, I believe. to leaven the whole lump of society, and the Church, and the world. This is the great mission of anti-slavery. It could not desire, or have, a nobler, a di

And as I have said that the Church, in this coun

try at least, is but another name for the religious sen nent and influence of the country, which you may mlighten and reform, and are, I believe, daily en lightening and reforming, but cannot destroy, I shall make another remark, with which you will not probaly agree,-but I am confident I am correct,-that Church is the best part, too, of that sentiment and influence-out of the anti-slavery ranks. In other words. I mean that the Church, bad as it is, or defitient as it is, is still better than the world. This, I know, is not saving much, but it is saving something, and something important in this connexion. I should have more hope of it, in aid of this, or any other organizations, for instance, so far as they are not identical with it. You yourself confess, that 'there are honest men still in the Church, true-hearted men. with living, breathing souls,' though you wonder why they are there, and wish to know the reasons. The reasons (if I may presume to state them in their chalf,) are simply these, or this, that they think they can do the cause more good by remaining where they are, than by 'coming out,' as you call it. They wish you to continue to labor outside the Church, as you are doing, while they do in. As the Church is the great engine, they think they can exert an influence upon from their position, which they could never do from ours. You may think them wrong in this particuar, but they are equally confident that they are right; and I am convinced that you will not soon or easily hange their opinion, though you may keep on trying, f you like, and if you think there is any prospect of ltimate success. Years ago, I recollect, N. P. Rogers predicted that in less that a year from that time, I think this was the period he fixed upon for the fulnent of his prophecy,) John Pierpont would leave the Church; but John Pierpont is as fast in the hurch as ever, and is likely to continue to be till his eath. You may depend upon it that he will never come out.' And so again there are Samuel J. May, and Caleb Stetson, and Theodore Parker, and Wm. H. Channing, and John L. Russell, and Augustus R. Pope, and Elmer Hewitt, and many others-some of the best friends of the cause, as you will allow, and bing it great service, ay, doing it as much greater ervice, in their opinion, where they stand, than they bould be where you would have them stand. Where are they? In the Church; and there, I say again, they are likely to be. You may depend on it, these arn will never 'come out,' in your sense of the word, at will, in their own, continually, till they die, come at against this great national sin and curse.

The conclusion, then, is, do you continue to work there you are, and they will where they are, and beeen you both, with this 'diversity of operations at the same spirit,' may the work go on the faster, and finally be crowned with entire and perfect success, is the advice and prayer of one, who is alike a mend of yours, and theirs, and the slave.

MONITUS.

Blacks for California.—The Fort Smith Herald of the 13th ult. says that the remainder of Col. Bonner's puty have arrived there, consisting of seven whites and six blacks. It is not likely that free blacks would use of Coli. puld pass through Arkansas as members of a Cali-nia expedition; Col. Bonner possibly makes the periment of taking his slaves to California.

A destructive fire broke out at Mauch Chunk, ba, at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, by which the largest part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, including court-house, jail, hotel, thirty stores and dwelling-houses.

A despatch from Pittsburg dated July 16, says, a fremendous fire is now raging in Alleghany city, and already some twenty-five to thirty buildings are in ashes, including Dr. Swift's church. It is impossible, at present, to tell where or when it will stop, as no water in the control of the co water is thrown to stay its progress.

Is An iron water wheel has been constructed at the Union Works, Patterson, N. J., for shipment to lexico, which is 60 feet in diameter, and weighing 70 habons of the largest ever built.

AN APPECTING CASE

My sympathy, of late, has been greatly excited in Beloved FRIEND:

have been making every reasonable effort to excite meaning of the sentence is changed. the sympathy of the people of Springfield and Wil- The facts in the case are, that, although at first the dred dollars has been contributed and pledged, I am not informed. The numbers are comparatively small weapons of death about him, added to his subsequent whose hearts can be moved to contribute anything for the relief of the oppressed and down-trodden colored won upon the hearts of the people, insomuch that

all the energies of my soul in his behalf.

ly heart-rending. She is overwhelmed with grief. gence could look upon the countenance of that great-The master of her husband has had the heartlessness hearted woman, without perceiving that such women to sell him, since her father left, regardless of her must be the mothers of men in whose souls are intears, and the most affecting and melting entreaties. extinguishable fires of liberty. Thus she is left to weep over her little fatherless houghts must necessarily run through her disconsolate mind, when she contemplates how her chastity fore, republish the address, as corrected. and her husband's are exposed ! I would now present to the public scenes similar to

those which this afflicted family have endured under the quiet, and publish infamous epistles against 'temslavery's iron hand. A professed christian slavehold- perance, non-resistance, women's rights, and the antier's treatment of a respectable family of his slaves, band has an agreeable and manly appearance. A kind may be induced to appreciate the honest purpose of and affectionate husband and father. The wife and tians, members of a popular church. The master finds py. In haste, but with kind consideration, it to be for his interest to sell the fair woman. He finds a man from a remote State, a libertine, in pursuit of such women. She is brought into his presence, and xamined in the most shameful and immodest manner a sight of which is enough to make the true freeman's blood warm in his veins.) He is pleased with her comeliness, a high price is offered, a bargain is soon onsummated. Thus the matrimonial tie is to be broken, regardless of the commands of the Almighty which declares, 'Whatsoever God has joined together, let not man put asunder.' The happy pair soon hear the sad news of the bargain. The thoughts of a separation fill their hearts with inexpressible grief.

Their prayers and tears are unheeded. The fair and loving wife and mother is delivered up to her new of the American for its promotion correspond with the greatness of its demands, and the rapidity of its progress.

It is unnecessary, at this late day, to enter upon any formal exposition of the principles and measures of the American formal exposition of the principles and measures of the American formal exposition of the principles and measures of the American formal exposition for the principles and measures of the fair and loving wife and mother is delivered up to her new master, who hastens to seize his victim with a mercied for the contest.

anger is extinguished. He clasps his dear one in his arms, he expects for the last time, the tears flowing.

We regard the importance of the American Anti-Are there none whose hearts are moved in compassion No! All is silent as death. See, here comes the merciles hand, tearing as under the serrowing parents!

See their dear hand, tearing as under the serrowing parents! See their dear, helpless children standing in a group before them, beholding the sad sight. The kind and affectionate mother cries, 'Let me once more embrace aid and assistance proportionate alike to the dignity my dear offspring, before I am forever parted from them. She clasps them in her arms, and presses them to her margned become with a contract proportionate anke to the dignity and necessity of the work we have undertaken. We are laboring for the establishment of those foundation principles on which the right of the dignity and the contract proportionate anke to the dignity and necessity of the work we have undertaken. We to her parental bosom, with many tears. See those lovely children, all bathed in tears, hanging around their mother dear. See the husband and father melted down with affection for his dear ones, prostrate before them, pouring out his soul to the infinite Father be held in Boston during Christmas week, and all mother from her family, and hurrying her away beyond their reach. O, what frantic screams and mournful cries! how they rend the air! O, my God! what

a scene is this! Can this be a land of freedom? O, ye that are bound in conjugal bands, could you behold in your midst, a transaction so meiting and heart-rending, without a mighty effort to rescue from the oppressor's hand? Believe that the all-pervading spirit of the Almighty pervades the hearts of the black man as well as ours, and imbues them with the same human affections.

I appeal to every friend of humanity to come to the rescue of Elsey Homes and her two little ones, that her parents, John Smith and his wife, may have one child with them to wipe away their sorrowing tears and to enjoy that freedom which we so highly prize. Donations may be directed to the 'Treasurer,' Donations may C. Charles Chapin, of Springfield.

JOHN LARKIN.

South Wilbraham, July 10th, 1849.

GEORGE THOMPSON OF ENGLAND. GROTON, July 9, 1849.

FRIEND GARRISON:

We were favored yesterday with a visit from an agent of the American Colonization Society, the Rev. Mr. Pratt. He occupied the pulpit of the Orthodox Church in the morning, and the Unitarian in the af ternoon. His discourse (the one to which I listened -and both were alike, I suppose) was made up of the absurd, contradictory and wicked arguments usually advanced in support of African expatriation. I do not propose to allude to them particularly, but simply to notice an assertion in reference to George Thompson, which greatly surprised me. He said that the Hon. George Thompson asserted in his place in the British Parliament, that the scheme of African Colonization, as advocated by the American Colonization, for the Stroying slavery and the slave trade, and elevating the colored race. In other words, that he advocated the claims of that Society. How is it?

Lought to say perhans that Mr. P. said poshing.

I ought to say, perhaps, that Mr. P. said nothing abusive of aboliti

Yours for the rights of all.

S. C. WHEELER. See reply in another column.

IMPORTANT CORRECTION. SALEM, Columbiana Co., O., July 5, 1849.

behalf of John Smith of Springfield, and his disconso-late wife, recently from under the iron hand of sla-Meeting of Congregational Friends in the State of very. These disconsolate parents have been bereft of New York, a letter reached us at this place, stating all their dear children, 14 in number. Most of them that a capital error occurred in the publication of the they expect are now suffering under the galling farewell lines addressed by Richard Dillingham to his chains of slavery. They have one dear and lovely mother, on her departure from Nashville, after attending his recent trial for aiding in the escape of slaves. hundred dollars will redeem her and her two little I have not seen the Liberator containing my letter, nes. I am doing what I can for their redemption. but the communication to us says it there reads in They reside at Richmond, Va., from whence these the third line of the second stanza, 'Thou leavest me worthy parents escaped.

Rev. R. H. Conklin, of Springfield, and myself kind. By the omission of this single word, the entire in hands unkind'; it should read, not in hands un-

oraham in their behalf. What part of the five hun- tide of public sentiment set in against him like a flood, when the sentence of the law was pronounced against Father Smith has been to my house to see me, him, very many in the court, yes, in that Southern whom he feels to be a very kind and affectionate tribunal, shed tears. This contrasts strikingly with friend. His tales of wo have had the effect of stirring the conduct of Askew, the heartless pharisce who all the energies of my soul in his behalf.

I am making an earnest appeal to the friends of the presence of the noble mother of Dillingham, outcast and uncared for, who can feel for others' woes, to come to their relief. This daughter is a worthy ing more than a thousand miles to be with her son on voman. I have seen letters from her which are tru- the perilous occasion. No one of ordinary intelli-

That mother's presence and sympathy were of ineschildren, and to mourn the loss of an affectionate and timable value. I want to do justice even to those oving husband and father. O, what horrifying who write down in their crimson ledger as goods and chattels, beings of immortal destiny. Please, there-

I do not despair of slaveholders being brought to repentance. While pseudo Quakers will cant about slavery movement,' calling their self-sacrificing adconsisting of a man, his wife, and three pleasant-looking children; the woman nearly white. The husmother has an agreeable form, very comely and deli- peacefully, from the prison house of bondage, even cate in her appearance Both are exemplary Christhough they judge his course 'misguided philanthro-

> JOSEPH A. DUGDALE. N. B. Will papers that copied the lines make the

> > SIXTEENTH

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

The Committee of the National Anti-Slavery Ba zaar, deeply feeling their responsibility to the holy cause of freedom and humanity with which they are identified, have resolved anew to make their exertions for its promotion correspond with the greatness of

of the American A. S. Society, to the support of ess hand, armed with weapons of death. Now comes which the funds resulting from this effort are devotthe trying moment. The ever watchful and affectionate husband contemplates the brutalizing scenes better than any other, our present convictions of its which he expects the dear object of his heart must necessity and value. 'Years of close observation of soon be compelled to experience. These horrifying thoughts kindle the fire of freedom which had lain dormant in his bosom, and stir up all the powers of success. It continually sends forth lecturers to enhis soul. He now resolves on a mortal combat with force the principles of justice and humanity among the ruffian before him; and with a terrifying voice he the people, and in a few years is found thereby to declares he will defend his dear companion until his pulse shall cease to vibrate. His manly form is nery- throughout the country. It dictates the course and bends the policy of every political party; and speak-Is not this that fire of freedom which nerved our ing as it does from a height above their selfish perrevolutionary fathers to the contest with a mighty nasonal struggles, its words of everlasting truth are tion; whose heroic deeds our nation delights to hon- heard, and more and more obeyed. . . . It has no local attachments, no partizan or sectarian parti-The manly form is threatened with instant death, if alities; no hidden aim, no double purpose.' he makes the least resistance. The persuasive voice this Society, in a word, rests the hope of the Ameriof his dear wife is heard saying, Do not resist, do not ican Slave. Its continuance and increased success, resist. It would add ten-fold to my sorrow to see the dear object of my love dead before me.' His heart becomes melted down within him, and the fire of his which we, through this yearly effort, are enabled to

arms, he expects for the last time, the tears flowing profusely down his manly cheeks. O, what unutterable grief and we overwhelm this once happy pair! for help and sympathy paramount to those of any for their fellow-beings? Where is the popular church to which they belong? Are there no white brethren nor sisters who will come to their relief? None to wipe away the falling tear? none to raise their voices in Massachusetts. In sustaining the cause in her own

cessity rest. Therefore to ALL we appeal, in confidence on that common human heart, whose unsophisticated instincts furnish our best hope of success.

of our race, asking his aid under such heart-rending trials. See, again, the tyrant's hand separating the municate with the undersigned.

> ANNE WARREN WESTON. M. W. CHAPMAN. ELIZA L. FOLLEN. ANN T. G. PHILLIPS, SUSAN M. CABOT, CATHARINE SARGENT. HENRIETTA SARGENT. THANKFUL SOUTHWICK. HARRIET B. HALL. SARAH N. SOUTHWICK, LOUISA LORING, MARY MAY, SARAH S. RUSSELL ANN R. BRAMHALL. HELEN E. GARRISON. MARIA LOWELL, ABBY FRANCIS, HARRIET T. WHITE, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, SARAH B. SHAW. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON. ELIZA F. EDDY, LYDIA D. PARKER. ELIZABETH GAY. CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, HANNAH TUFTS, HARRIET M. PALMER,

MARY WILLEY.

the Presbyterian Church at Cazenovia, N. Y., on Tuesday evening. The burden of her discourse was the increased liberality of Christian sects, the peace the increased liberality of christian sects, the peace Lucretia Mott addressed a large assemblage at the increased liberality of Christian sects, the principle, and a lengthy appeal in favor of wo rights.

the action; and the President of the Republic is defended against the attacks of the press.

With the exception of the Left, this law was unanimously sustained by the Assembly.

The bill for the gagging of the press is passed over by the newspapers of Paris in mournful silence. The most ultra moderatists—the most retrograde—have not a syllable to say in its favor; and the liberal papers are held in check by the state of siege, and dare not give expression to their opinions.

The expedition against Rome is becoming every day more and more unpopular at Paris, and every party

more and more unpopular at Paris, and every party endeavors to throw the blame of it upon his neigh-

It appears that the funds voted for the sustenance

bombardment, and the shells have done considerable injury to many roofs. The French do not bury their dead, but slightly cover heaps of them with earth as near as they can to the walls, that they may serve as barricades. This practice renders the stench almost intolerable to the Romans, who do their utmost to burn them, but they do not succeed very wall outside the total renders the stench almost burn them, but they do not succeed very wall outside the renders to the total renders to the stench almost burn them, but they do not succeed very wall outside.

mans will certainly defend themselves to the last extremity. There is no truth in the report of dissensions having taken place in that city. Men, women and children, of all ranks, are busily engaged in the defence. On the 14th, a young married lady was killed at a breach in the wall.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Vienna papers and letters of the 24th ult. state that the details of the last battles on the banks of the Waag had not yet reached Vienna, though it would deaths from cholern in the Baltimore Alms House since Friday. There were 7 new cases to-day and 2 deaths. There have been no cases in the city. Was had not yet reached Vienna, though it would appear that the result is the frustration of a most obstinate attempt of the Hungarians to cross the Waag. On the morning of the 20th ult., they had actually got possession of the right bank of the river, but they were eventually obliged to return to their former positions. In the meantime, General Georgey had come up with reinforcements, and the Imperialist leader, Wohlgemuth, with his 15,000 men, was reduced to the vecesity of acting entirely continued to the vecesity of acting the come up with reinforcements, and the Imperialist leader, Wohlgemuth, with his 15,000 men, was reduced to the necessity of acting entirely on the defensive, until, upon the arrival of Russian reinforcements, a fierce battle ensued, which continued till night parted the combatants. The fight recommenced on the afternoon of the following day, and lasted throughout till the evening, and the whole of the next day. The Hungarians fought with furious obstinacy, but they could not prevail against the united Imperialist forces, and after a three days' battle, General Georgey was compelled to lead his troops back upon Tarkashd, Negyed and Guta. He crossed the Waag at the two first-mentioned places, and finished by destroying the bridge at Negyed. At Guta the fugitive Hungarians made head against their Imperialist fores, and being surrounded by swamps on each side, and close to the fortress of Komorn, it was found a matter of impossibility to dislodge them.

The losses of the Hungarians and Imperialists were almost equal, viz., about 3,000 men killed on either side.

Several arrests have taken place at Prague, where

Several arrests have taken place at Prague, where

the temper of the populace still remains threatening.

Their loyalty is not likely to be (reshened by a new ledy of recruits, which has just been decreed for Be leave of the leave of the

hemia.

The four Russian corps which have entered Hungary by way of Dukla, Komuna, Grab, and Irby, amount to 144,000 men.

The mortality among the Russian troops at Kalish continues. No less than 1000 soldiers had died of

taken by the Hungarians.

The leading journals of Prague confirm the defeat of the Austrians at no great distance from the capital, the Impartialists having been driven back as far as

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The British steamer Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, bringing London papers to Saturday, June 20, a follows:

The Mount Stewart Elphinstone, having on board Mr. John Martin and Mr. Kevin O'Dogherty, two of the state prisoners convicted of treason, sailed from Cork on the 28th ult., for Australia. It had been expected that, as the Government had not thought this vessel eligible to carry out Messrs. O'Brien, Mea, Rhen, MacManus and O'Donoghue, Messrs. Martin and O'Dogherty would have been removed from her; but this, it appears, is not the case. The rest of the prisoners will go out in the Swift, a ten gun brig, lately on the Rio station.

The Pope has remitted a sum of 20,000 francs for the relief of the distress in Ireland. The sum is aknowledged by Archbishop Mae Hale.

The French government has destermined that the 183 Poles who arrived at Marseilles on board an Austrian rossel, shall be sent to Aligeria.

M. Dalican, the editor of the Resolution Democratique of Sociale, and M. Jules Gounche, the editor of the Resolution Democratique of Sociale, and M. Jules Gounche, the editor of the Resolution of the Aligeria.

The electors of the Charente Inferieurs have expressed an intention to return M. Lamastine at the ensuing election, in place of the late Marshal Bug geaud.

Ledru Rollin is now said to be at Geneva. He passed through Berne on the 20th. The 'Freedom of the Press' has been tied up by a project of Odillon Barrot, that every print of more than four folios must be forwarded to the authorities twenty-four hours before publication. No representative in the Legislative Assembly can be editor of a journal. A complete system of repression is organized. Criminal proceeding against the press are rendered shorter, so that forwarded to the authorities twenty-four hours before publication of the article being the subject matter of the french of the details being the subject matter of the details of the press.

With the exception of the Left, this law was un

The Comments			CI	holera.	Other Diseases
Tuesday, July	3,		3	127	89
Wednesday, "	4.			130	53
Thursday, "	5,			137	38
Friday, "	6,			91	57
Saturday, "	7.			85	43
Sunday, "	8.			74	30
Monday, "	9,	1 = 1		78	40
district resp	21			722	300
					722

Total number for the week, Of the 722 cholera interments, 504 were in six cemeteries used by the foreign population—50 were in the potter's field—of the aggregate 1022 interments, 726 were in six foreign cemeteries—59 in the potter's

It appears that the funds voted for the sustenance of the French army, 1,200,000 francs, have been spent, and government, it is said, is about to apply for 20 or 25 millions more, to defray expenses.

The Lyons journals of Wednesday state that arrests continued to be made and arms to be seized.

Twenty-two soldiers of the 17th Light Infantry have been lodged in the military prison, to await their trial by court martial, for having joined the insurgents.

Fifty-six Hungarian soldiers, who had escaped from the Hungarian army in Italy, have arrived at Boulogne, and have been put on board the steamer Colombine, for Folkestone, by the French authorities.

Rome. The city is continued to be annoyed by the bombardment, and the shells have done considerable

Cincinnati, July 14. The cholera still rages with un
Cincinnati, July 14. The cholera still rages with un-

intolerable to the Romans, who do their utmost to burn them, but they do not succeed very well, owing to the proximity of the enemy's artillery. All the barbarities of Africa are re-enacted in Rome.

Private letters state that the French troops are being decimated by malaria, and that the engineering skill displayed by them is not of the first calibre. A number of surgeons have already received orders to proceed to Civita Vecchia.

The Eventh grayen week have precived enems.

It is stagnated.

The Columbus Journal gives a melancholy account of the ravages of the cholera in the Ohio Penitentiary, at that place. Between June 30 and July 10, there were 43 deaths, of which 13 occurred on the last day, 9 on the 8th, and there were 12 between June 30 and July 6. Later accounts state that the disorder did not decrease.

St. Louis, July 12th. The whole number of deaths

proceed to Civita Vecchia.

The French government have received accounts from the army before Rome to the 23d ult., up to which time but little progress had been made. A vigorous assault took place on the night of the 21st ult. but it was not successful.

All the trustworthy accounts report that the Romans will certainly defend themselves to the last extremity. There is no truth in the report of dissentence.

The Civita Vecchia.

St. Louis, July 12th. The whole number of deaths by cholera since the first of January, is 3650; of other diseases, 2364. At Belleville, a small village in Illinois, near this city, the deaths by cholera since the 20th of May are 92. At Graves' settlement, five miles from this city, 180 have died out of a population of 700. The opinion is gaining ground here that the cholera has somewhat abated. The interments vesterday reached 136, of which 105 were from cholera

esterday reached 136, of which 105 were from choler

July 14. The interments for the 24 hours ending a noon yesterday, were 110, of which 88 were from cholera, and 23 from other diseases,

There is one fact in connection with the chole

MONTREAL, July 9th. Wilson, the vocalist, died yesterday at Quebec, from

exposure while on a fishing excursion.

The mortality among the Russian troops at Kalish continues. No less than 1000 soldiers had died of Cholera in the last fourteen days.

Jallachich, it is now admitted by the Austrians themselves, has been forced to raise the siege of Peterwaradin, and to evacuate Nesatz.

The rumor that Raab had been captured by the Impartialists is not confirmed. Five hundred Hungarian Hussars have contrived to desert from the imperial army, and to reach the Hungarian frontiers.

The fortress of Dewa, in Transylvania, has been taken by the Hungarians.

the Austrians at no great distance from the capital, the Impartialists having been driven back as far as Wienar-Neustadt.

The regular troops of Kossuth may be estimated at 80,000. Add to these the irregular levies, and the Magyar forces cannot be far short of 350,000.

It is stated, upon authority, that Turkey has refused permission for the Russian armies to pass through her territory of Servia. This step, it may be hoped, may arrest the warlike progress of the Russian arms.

A letter from Berne, of the 23d ult., announces the conclusion of peace between Austria and Sardinia, on the following conditions:—The evacuation of Alessandria; payment to Austria of the expenses of the war; Modena and Parma to be ceded to Piedmont in lieu of Lombardy; an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Piedmont, and the latter to furnish a contingent of 20,000 men.

TRIESTE, June 16.

Letters from Trebisonde confirm the taking of the Russian fortress Mami, on the Black Sea, by the Circassians. The garrison, consisting of 4000 men, were taken prisoners, with the exception of 1000, who were put to death. The enemy also took 5000 muskets, and 150 cannon, destroyed the most important points of the fortress, and then encamped on a neighboring hill, where a fresh encounter with the Russians was expected.

Death of Charles Albert.—The Courrier des Elats Unis announces that the ex-King of Sardinia died in Portugal on the 9th of June. He was seized soon after his arrival in Portugal with a disease, not considered at first as alarming, but from which he did not recover.

The London papers announce the death of the eminary, at Davenport, Mass, and a Mr. Strain, were drowned at that place recently. The girls, with everedity and the care and the cannot are strained to a constraint of the care and th

after his arrival in Portugal with a disease, not considered at first as alarming, but from which he did not recover.

**The London papers announce the death of the Right Hon. Sir Charles R. Vaughan, who for a number of years resided in the United States in the capacity of Eavoy Extraordinary, where he was most highly respected. On leaving the United States, he was appointed on a special mission, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plemipotentiary to Constantinople.—Montreal Herald.

**The Mon. George Bancroft, our Minister at the Court of St. James, received the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, from Oxford University, on the 20th of June.

**The Peace Project.—One thousand one hundred and thirty-two petitions, signed by 204,204 persons, are now lying on the table of the British House of Commons, asking the government to promote the project for settling national quarrels by arbitration.

Dedham Branch Railroad. — The West Roxbury Railroad was opened on Saturday, so that the distance from Boston to Dedham, by railroad, is now only about eight and a half miles.

On the Fourth, at New Hampton, N. H., 700 yards of a ledge on the Montreal Railroad Line were blown into the lake at a single blast.

Railroad Accident.—The express train going west from Albany on the morning of the fifteenth, ran off the track near Sennet, Cayuga County. The engineer and one fireman were killed.

To Chapman Johnson, a distinguished lawyer of Richmond, Va., died in that city on the 12th, at the are of 71. The Richmond Whig dressed its columns in racurning upon the occasion.

The Riot at St. John, N. B.—The Banger Whig of Saturday says that there were ten persons killed during the riot between the Orangemen and Catholics at St. John. The number of wounded has not

On Hand .- The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, the 15th day of November, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving in that State.

The formal commencement of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, on the fourth inst., was wit-nessed by about four thousand persons. Twenty sec-tions of the road were on the same day let to contract-

Father Mathew has been invited by President Taylor to become an inmate of the White House at Washington—the nation's guest,

Frederick A. Packard, well known as the head of the American Sunday School Union, was on Tuesday evening of last week elected President of Girard College, Philadelphia.

The Rev. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., has accepted the invitation of the New England Society, New York, to become their Orator on the 22d of December next, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Londoners by the exhibition of his skill with the sword, and performing with ease the feat of Saladin with a silk handkerchief, as described by Sir Walter

Mr. J. P. Haven writes from San Francisco, under date of April 30—'I have not yet discovered the number of blankets that will keep one warm at night—at present I have seven, and a chill nightly.'

Fatality.—Rev. Elias H. Rhodes, a very worthy citizen of Tishemingo, recently died. His brother, Rev. James Rhodes, after attending his burial, left Jacinto, to carry the painful news to his mother in Virginia. When near Carrollville, he was overtaken by a storm, and during the storm was struck by lightning, and killed on the spot .-- Jackson, Miss., July 6.

From Liberia.-The Laura, which sailed from New Orleans in January, lost fourteen of her passengers by cholera, before she arrived at Monrovia. No cases had occurred after the vessel reached Liberia.

Two According to a recent estimate of Professor Allsted, of King's College, London, the total value of the gold mined in all parts of the world is put at £6,500,000, or about \$32,500,000, per year.

The A slave was arrested on Sunday week in New Orleans for playing a fiddle in a coffee house, and thereby violating the Sabbath!

Monument to the late Wm. B. Tappan.—A penny contribution from Sunday School scholars in Massachusetts is contemplated for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Rev. Wm. B. Tappan. Deceased.—The Baltimore papers record the death, in that city, of Mr. Raphael J. Peale, a young artist of great merit and promise, and well known in that

The Great Caravan .- The St. Louis Reveille says that the whole number of wagons on routes across the Plains to California will make a train 55 miles in length. The same paper estimates the number of mea now on their way to California, by this route, at

Riot in Carbon County, Pa.—A serious riot occurred at Summit Hill, Carbon county, on the 4th of July. A constable, who interfered to quell the disturbance, was attacked by the rioters, upon which he drew a re-volver, and shot two of them, who have since died. Several others of the rioters were severely wounded.

Eulogy on President Polk .- Judge Woodbury has in-Eulogy on President Polit.—Judge Woodbury has in-timated to the Committee of Arrangements his read-iness to deliver the eulogy upon President Polk at an earlier day than he first named, and the 25th inst. has been fixed upon as the time. As both Faneuil Hall and Tremont Temple are undergoing repairs, the cer-emonies will take place at the Melodeon. The Han-del and Haydn Society have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ESSEX COUN-

TY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The next Annual Meeting of the Essex County A.
S. Society will be held at Danvers, New Mills, commencing on Saturday next, (21st inst.,) at two o'clock,
P. M., in Rev. Mr. Foster's Meeting House, to be

continued on Sunday at Village Hall, at the usual hours of public meeting.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, James N. Buffum, Parker Pillsbury, and others, will be present to participate in the discussions. RUTH BUFFUM, Rec. Sec.

Lynn, July 16th, 1849. TO HENRY C. WRIGHT AND OUR WESTERN

FRIENDS. A definite arrangement for the meetings in Ohio will be deferred until the 1st of August celebration at Randolph, at which time some of them will be made, and notice given.

Parker Pillsbury intends being in Ohio in time to ommence attending meetings on the 10th of August. SAMUEL BROOKE.

MEETINGS FOR THE PRISONER IN PEM-BROKE.

JOHN M. SPEAR will hold meetings in Pembroke on Sunday, 22d instant, at the Town House, to consider the Duty of Society to the Prisoner. The meeting will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. E. Hewitt and R. L. Killam will also be present.

DIED—In Dedham, 14th instant, Daniel Greec, an early subscriber to the Liberator, and a faithful and uncompromising Abolitionist. He was emphatically one of the comparatively few in this world, who do good by stealth, and blush to find it known.'—The cause of humanity has met with a real loss by his removal.

At Hartford, Ct., 8th inst., Eliphalet Terry, Esq., aged 72; an old and respected merchant of that city, and late President of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

CLOTHING! . NEW STORE.

No. 107, : : : Cambridge Street. LEWIS HAYDEN,

W HO, it will be remembered, was formerly a slave in Kentucky, has opened the above Store, and keeps a good assortment of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING, of superior quality. He trusts that all will lend him

of superior quality. He trusts that all will lend him a helping hand, for it will be his constant endeavor to keep for sale a good and cheap article on hand, both at wholesale and retail.

He has also a good assortment of little Knick Knacks, such as are generally kept in a variety store, so that he is enabled to accommodate all his friends who may feel disposed to give him a call. And he thinks that it would not be inappropriate here te return his sincere and heartfelt thanks to those who have rendered him assistance since his arrival here; and he trusts that, although he may not be able to reward them, yet that Being who knows the hearts of all men, will render unto them their just reward.

Boston, July 13

STATUARY

HIRAM POWERS. [EXHIBITED FOR HIS BENEFIT.]

OUR MARBLE WORKS of this Sculptor have just arrived in Boston, consisting of the GREEK SLAVE, FISHER BOY, PROSERPINE, and GEN. JACKSON. They are exhibited in the Horticultural Hall, School street, from 8, A. M. until dusk, Saturdars recented.

days excepted.

Admission 25 cents—Season Tickets (not transfer-rable) \$1. Pamphlets 12 1-2 cents.

July 13

ANTI-SLA

Robert F.

WM. LI

VOL. 2

Refug

Extracts fro for July, entit the Rev. Eph

There is no station of slav South. And, is the whole and powers of that, though personally at tion of slaves forts of the error of the error of the error of the error of the station of slaves forts of the duestion answered power bourded an agentiemen at Hall or the Tantialavery S

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theless expose theless expose theless expose the among the been among the been among the coloquence;—in wise, are not in their judgment do not approve true and faithful and to accompand to a sound and figure a sound and figure acreates in his carnestness,—think:



For the Liberator. THE CHURCH IN DANGER. What! can it be? and is the Church, With all her power and might, In danger, as it has been said. Of falling from her height? And can her unexampled strength Fail in the hour of need Has she not living faith within, Her life and strength to feed

'Tis even so-the hoary Church, With all her strength and pride, At last must bow her haughty head ;-An overwhelming tide Will sweep her from the once strong holds, Where she securely stood: Then freed Humanity will find THE BEAUTIFUL AND GOOD. Kingston, June 20, 1849.

> From the People's Journal. THE BATTLE OF CHANGE. BY CHARLES MACKAY, IL. D.

Great thoughts are heaving in the world's wide breast; The Time is laboring with a mighty birth; The old ideas fall. Men wander up and down in wild intent; A sense of change preparing for the Earth Broods over all. There lies a gloom on all things under heaven-

A gloom portentous to the quiet men, Who see no joy in being driven Onwards from change, ever to change again; Who never walk but on the beaten ways, And love the breath of yesterdays ;-Men who would rather sit and sleep Where sunbeams through the ivies creep, Each at his door-post all alone, Heedless of near or distant wars,

Than wake and listen to the moan Of storm-vexed forests, nodding to the stars-Or hear, far off, the melancholy roar Of billows, white with wrath, battling against the Deep on their troubled souls the shadow lies;

And in that shadow come and go, While fitful lightnings write upon the skies, And mystic voices chant the coming woe, Titanic phantoms swathed in mist and flame-The mighty shapes of things without a name, Mingling with forms more palpably defined, That whirl and dance like leaves upon the wind: Then, marshalling in long array their hosts, Rush forth to battle in a cloud-like land, Thick phalanxed on those far aerial coasts, As swarm the locusts plaguing Samarcand. Oh who would live, they cry, in time like this! A time of conflict fierce, and trouble strange; When old and new, over a dark abyss, Fight the great battle of relentless change! And still before their eyes discrowned kings, Desolate chiefs, and aged priests forlorn, Flit by-confused-with all incongruous things, Swooping in rise and fall on ponderous wings,-While here and there, amid a golden light, Angelic faces, sweet as summer morn, Which gleam an instant cre extinguished quite, Or change to stony skulls, and spectres livid white.

But not to me-oh! not to me annear Eternal gloom. I see a brighter sky, I feel the healthful motion of the sphere; And, lying down upon the grass, I hear Far, far away, yet drawing near, A low, sweet sound of ringing melody : I see the swift-winged arrows fly : I ace the battle and the combatants; I know the cause for which their weapons flash; I hear the martial music and the chants The shock of hosts, the armor clash, As thought meets thought ;-but far beyond I see. Adown the abysses of the Time to be, The well-won victory of the Right; The laying down of useless swords and spears; The reconcilement ardently desired Of Universal TRUTH and MIGHT,-Whose long estrangement, filling earth with tears, Gave every manly heart, divinely fired A lingering love, a hope inspired, To reconcile them, never more to sunder. Far, far away above the rumbling thunder,

I see the splendor of another day. Ever since infant time began, There has been darkness over man: It rolls and shrivels up! It melts away ! From the London Punch, May 26.

FRENCH AND ROMAN REPUBLICANS. ODE TO LOUIS NAPOLEON. Louis Napoleon-I won't say that he Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat, But a Republic's President should be Republican himself-I will say that. When Rome shook off her priestly yoke, What right had you to put your spoke, I beg to ask you, in her common weal?

What ground had you for interference, When of the Porn she made a clearance? Pray, who call'd you with her affairs to deal? The Romans may be right or wrong, I don't care which, in turning Pres out, And sending all the Cardinals along With that good Pontiff to the right about; But let them choose their form of government, And what's the odds, so long as they're content?

Are you to cram down their reluctant gullets,

The kind of Constitution you think best, By means of swords, and bayonets, and bullets? Against such tyranny I must protest. I really wonder you've the cheek To talk about your Republique. In dignity you merit an advance: There is a post which you are fitter far To fill than to be PRESIDENT of FRANCE; Instead of that, you ought to be the Czar, The Roman people to coerce and menace, You send your howitzers and bombs, With Ountror to play the modern BRENNUS-What of this intervention comes?

Disgrace, defeat,-in point of fact,

Your troops got regularly whack'd. How could they stand against a foe that sung The Marseillaise, or fail to be Taken aback, dumbfoundered and unstrung, Met with Mourier pour la Patrie! To chaunt such strains till they are hoarse, The citizens of France must know their brothe Of Rome possess the right, of course, As perfectly as any others;

Also to dance and caper at their pleasures, Round Trees of Liberty, in sportive measures In short, their own Republic to enjoy, So long as other folks they don't annoy. All well for you, if France shall acquiesce Quietly in her own stulification; If not, you've got yourself into a mess, From which I wish you happy extrication.

Reformatory.

THE ELEVATION OF OUR RACE-MAN'S HAPPINESS.

Many are the projects, schemes, methods, institu-tions and sytems, started and set forth, professing to have for their object the elevation of the human race, in order that men may be better fitted for enjoyment, and more fully appreciate the great blessings which a right use of their capabilities, united with the ample provisions placed within their reach, should inspire. Yet do we find the goal far in the distance. Now, it is very evident to my mind, that the right means or course has not been extensively reduced to practice; therefore, we are floating about like a ship that heathen deity of modern 'orthodoxy'! at sea, without those on board having a correct knowledge of the compass, running in various directions, uncertain of the direction of the port of desti-

Why is it so? Has there not been mind and matter enough brought into requisition? Or have they been prostituted to objects of less value?

Happiness to ourselves and others is acknowledged on all sides, to be the great object and aim to which man should especially devote his supreme ability. And can it in truth be said, that the present generathe systems, acts and organizations in operation.

Streets to be seen of men, and that, too, under the pretence of commemorating the birth of John the Baptist, a man who, had he been alive and present, would the soil on which it fell was not good; perhaps both, to some extent. Then does it not behoove the friends of humanity and Christianity to earnestly search out and seize on the means which, in the nature of things, of charcoal, and the broadside of a few hundred of charcoal, and the broadside of a few hundred of charcoal, and the broadside of a few hundred of charcoal, and the broadside of a few hundred of charcoal, and the broadside of a few hundred of charcoal, and the broadside of a few hundred of charcoal c 'Judgment must begin at the house of God,' it is said. If so, (and I don't doubt the assertion,) where is the house of God? Not the houses, surely, where the selfstyled Christians go to listen to speeches made, and singing and fiddling to a being they call God; passing by on the other side of the poor, the widow, the or phan, and the oppressed. Nor that portion of the race denominated the church, for they have their different sectarian interests and divisions to attend to, and can ill afford to ' lift up the bowed down,' to heal for God, while his children are perishing around them with hunger, nakedness and robbery. They have sabbaths to keep, the priests to support, souls to save, and the demon of blood to sacrifice to.

the truly merciful, generous and just; the practical renovators of the true, the right, and the good, of whatever color, clime or name. On them and their efforts, by a divine influence, depends the elevation and happiness of coming ages; nor should the least of them lack zeal, nor slumber at their post.

What means are to be used, what system sustained, what sacrifice to be made? are among the most important points to be advanced.

The philanthropist would say, 'Cultivate the best friends of peace say, 'Disseminate the principles of universal brotherhood.' Anti-Slavery calls for 'liberty and equality.' National reformers say, 'Make the soil free, and the road is open for the advancement of man, and his wonted dignity and greatness.' Last proclaims the religionist, 'Forsake the error of your ways, be converted to the Christian religion, glorify God, and heaven and happiness will be the result'; and so on of the other divisions and organized bodies of men. But I look to a more legitimate and effective means to connect and move forward in harmonious and successful operation these and still other parts of the great machinery which shall produce the perfect man, or in other words present the human race in a proper state of true human dignity.

eased, physically, socially, intellectually and morally, deep-rooted and of long standing, in consequence of numerous violations of the principles of their organization as human beings. Their nature in many cases

Roman intervention is their intervention. It is they who sent Oudinot thither to blow up Rome and all her treasures, as well as her infant republic; but it is now perfectly clear that they know no more for has been prostrated to that of the brute; and in some what pu has been prostrated to that of the brute; and in some what purpose they are doing it, and what is to be points far below. No brute which I have any knowledge of, commits a tithe of the violations to their nature that man commits;—and, in that respect, we

The evil propensities and dispositions in children are stimulated and often inflamed before their birth, coming into the world with this inheritance from their ans, Neapolitans and Spaniards, who were about to fathers, which seems to verify the sentiment advanced in olden time, In sin did my mother conceive me, them from this Papal Government, which he and in iniquity was I brought forth'; not, however, ed to aim at restoring the ancient state of things because Adam and Eve ate fruit in Eden, as represented, but because the parents did violence to human nature; and this course persisted in as age increases, surrounded by strong corrupting influences, accompanied with unnatural drink and food, tortured bombards it, razing St. Peters', the Vatican, the by dress and narcotics, is calculated to produce.

Alas! for any great or rapid advancement of the race, till Woman shall occupy a position more befitting her sex and nature than she has done hitherto. Who so much as woman would aid and direct the dis-Who so much as woman would aid and direct the dis-position and mind of the young, to be acted out in af-ter life? I am glad to see, in some instances, that woter life? I am glad to see, in some instances, that wo- ed by men are approaching a more elevated and useful station. They should be encouraged and sustained in

Great credit is due the anti-slavery enterprise for its bold advocacy of the rights of women. Yes, antislavery proper arrays itself against every species of degradation, superstition and oppression, of whatever form or name.

Every good or friendly object which Louis Napoleon had in view—if he had any such—could have been accomplished by a word—without the landing form or name.

Plymouth, (Mass.) July 3, 1849.

ustly relinquish his right to life, in any case, in fa- arms and blood were only necessary vor of the Government's flat. If he could, the fact bad one.

were derived, whenever they shall be forfeited. But it so happens that Government does not and cannot give life. Government is not omnipotent. Neither is Government infallible. The law of 'blood for blood' sometimes errs. The violent deaths of many who have failen ipnocent victims to the merciles law, testify to the fullibility of that majestic tyrantmurder, like all murder, is a sin against God. God. giveth, and the Law taketh life. Accursed before God and universal Humanity be the name of legal wurder! Let every man who has a soul say amen OLD COLONY. Down with the Gallmes!

AN INDESCRIBABLE SCENE

Last week, the Free Masons held what they called a celebration, in this city. I have been repeated ly asked if I do not intend to describe it. I answer, And can it in truth be said, that the present generation enjoys a much greater degree of happiness than generations which have long since gone to possess the *spirit land!* I am of the opinion, that the progress has been very slow, if it has advanced at all, for many ages:—not so much, however, for the want of means has been very slow, if it has advanced at all, for many ages;—not so much, however, for the want of means and efforts, but for the want of right means and efforts, such as are firmly imbedded in the unchangeable laws or principles of nature which connect cause and laws or principles of nature which connect cause and effect. Numerous, extensive and powerful have been streets to be seen of men, and that, too, under the presence of commencement in the birth of John the Bap-Yet do we find but a little done; 'the mountain has tist, a man who, had he been alive and present, would have condemned the whole proceeding, and called has been so plentifully sown has not been good, or them, as loudly as he did on the vipers of his day to repent—is a sight so excessively foolish, so suare calculated to result in uprooting the false, and destablishing the true system, based on the rock of rectitude? But how and where shall we approach and carry on the great work of reform so much needed? It is no use to think of talking about it in the Boat.—Portland Pleasure Boat.

Selections.

From the Philadelphia North American LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It is probable that the next steamer from Europe will bring the news of the fall of the Roman Repub-lic (what a name! and what recollections it awakand can ill afford to 'lift up the bowed down,' to heal the broken hearted, and set at liberty them that are bruised: no, no, they must build large and fine houses haps the entire—destruction of that relic and treasure-house of the past, justly regarded by the modern world as the most sacred and valuable of all the monuments of antiquity, the city of Rome—the great—the eternal city. What is left of the Cæsars, and the eternal city. save, and the demon of blood to sacrifice to.

Righteousness does not begin, or correspond with that 'love.' The house of God is in the hearts of the times when the earth rolled along under the proud title of orbis Romana, are added the glorious painting, sculpture and architecture, the most prized now in existence. And these are to be bombarded —perhaps swept away—by a French republican ar pire, who won his laurels putting down kings, not republics, and directed by the special commands of an Emperor's nephew, the President of France, who seems to regard his election to the Presidential office as a restoration to his inheritance, with all its prop-The philanthropist would say, 'Cultivate the best or Imperial rights, powers and privileges. But so it organs and propensities, and neglect the worst.' The and we know not what other treasures of art and antiquity destroyed, to say nothing of the hosts of human beings sent into eternity; and in the meanwhile, the grand mystery has not yet been solvedwhat is it all for—what is the cause—what is the necessity—what is the object of all this Gothic avoc and carnage?
This question, which has now been asked for

anonth, all over Christendom,—in Europe as well as America, and, above all, in France, where it has already produced one furious, though abortive attempt at revolution,—has become the sphynxian riddle of the age, and there is no man who can answer it not even Louis Napoleon, the Prince President, and of the great machinery which shall produce the persect man, or in other words present the human race in have so often, and so fruitlessly, tried their hands at a solution, although supposed to understand the subject when the whole human family to be vastly disject somewhat better than other people. It is, in fact, their subject—their mystery—their riddle. The might do much to make us more useful and happy, in which 'honor' pushes it on, while policy would be taking lessons from them. estore the Papal Government; secon 'forced' upon them by 'Garibaldi and a few foreignmeans is, that M. Bonaparte assaults Rome to pre Parthenon, the Coliseum, the Arch of Titus and the Pillar of Trajan, to hinder the return of these venera-ble monuments into the Papal keeping—and that he Parthenon, the Colise shoots, burns, starves, and in various other ways im-molates the inhabitants of Rome, including the womeans; and the world judges mercifully both of the act and the explanation, in deciding that they are every laudable and effective measure and enterprise; and I trust they will be, to the extent of the ability of all enlightened philanthropists.

worthy of each other—that the former is one by the most absurd, unnecessary, unjust and cruel acts ever and I trust they will be, to the extent of the ability practised by one government or people against another government or people, and that the latter is one of the silliest and most untruthful explanations.

ions that ever emanated from governmental of a single French soldier in Italy, or the shedding of one drop of Roman blood. One word of protest would have stopped the march of every Austrian, Neapolitan or Spanish intervening army. Who be-THE RIGHT TO KILL.

'Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord.'

Whence does government derive the authority to wrest from a member of the body politic the first, the greatest and most sacred of his 'INALINNABLE RIGHTS, in any contingency? Is it from the 'consent of the governed'? How can it be so? No individual can justly relinquish his right to life, in any case, in fa-

vor of the Government's fiat. If he could, the fact would imply the right of the individual to commit suicide. If I may empower Government to break my neck, it is clear I have a right to break my own neck. I cannot rightfully deputize another to do that which I have no right to do myself. I may not delegate to another a power which I do not possess. Now, the most pious priest that ever prowled for human blood—the most 'orthodox' advocate for legal murder—will not contend for the right of the individual to commit suicide.

That Government may grant certain rights or privileges to individuals, or bodies of men, on certain conditions; and that these rights or privileges may be withheld, when 'the power which sits upon the people's shoulders' shall deem them forfeited, will not be denied; but it may be a matter of serious.

Bud one.

If we examine into the simple facts of the case, whe shall find reason to suspect that this Roman intervention had but one sole object, and that the very worst that could be attributed to it. Be it observed, that Louis Napoleon sent an army to Civita Vecchia without having been asked or invited to do so by any body. He is not there to help the Pope, who not only never solicited his aid, but has, on several occasions, signified his disapprobation of Oudinot's proceedings, and recently has solemnly protested against the bombardment of the city. It is not to assist the government of Rome, which he most authentically informs the world is a government of a 'knot of foreigners'; and which, besides, no more asked his intervention than the Pottifical government did, and is now resisting his 'protecting' force, vanily indeed, but heroically, with the blood of its citizens, and at the price of the ruin of their city. It is not to assist the government of Rome, which he most authentically informs the world is a government of a 'knot of foreigners'; and which, besides, no more asked his intervention than the Pottifical government did, and is now resisting his 'protecting' force, vanily indeed, but If we examine into the simple facts of the case

doubt, whether, in the main, the good resulting from this state of things will be commensurate with the evil. Moreover, individuals composing the body politic may, by common consent, for certain considerations, relinquish certain rights (not inalizable); is new Holy Alliance, composed lof his royal to they never ean rightfully empower Government to commit murder.

It is generally conceded that any and all rights and privileges, real or imaginary, derived from Government, may be withheld by the power from which they were derived, whenever they shall be forfeited. But his new Holy Alliance, composed to his royal brothers of Austria and Prussia, in their ancient work of trampling liberalism and democracy out of Europe. Louis Napoleon is received into this alliance, although the chief of a republic, (but so was his uncle the chief of a republic was his uncle the chief of a republic, (but so was his uncle the chief of a republic, (but so was his uncle the chief of a republic, (but so was his uncle the chief of a republic, (but so was his uncle the chief of a republic was his uncle the chief of a republic, (but so was his uncle the chief of a republic was his uncle the chi

but to apply the facts to the analysis of the character and probable objects of the President of France, as well as of the possible consequences to result in that country from his acts. That the people of France disapprove the invasion of Rome, we think appears from three facts; first, of its remarkable effect upon the popular elections in France, in throwing so vast a force of ultra republicans into the Assembly; secondly, in the overwhelming defeat of the Ministry when attempting to resist Cavaignac's resolution; and, thirdly, in the sudden insurrections whence no traveller returns. We could not but no- of Paris and Lyons, which, though suppressed, are

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

After years of extraordinary prosperity, during which, from a mere village it has increased to a large and wealthy city, St. Louis has been afflicted of late in our street large. It is but the control of the control an extraordinary manner. It is but a few months since we recorded the destruction by fire of the business portion of the city, involving the destruction of \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 of property; a calamity relatively as great as the great conflagration of 1835 in the city of New York. Soon afterwards, the chonenced its ravages, and behold the result: In ten weeks, the total number of deaths has been

This, in a population of not exceeding 50,000, is extent of the mortality, let them imagine 35,000 deaths in their own city in ten weeks, or 24,000 in

four weeks, or 1000 a day! This would be in the same proportion as the recent mortality in St. Louis. A merchant of St. Louis, with whom we have conersed, expresses his belief that the actual mortality in that city has been considerably greater than would appear by the published statements. He says, that of the 17 cemeteries, only 13 have made any reports. Also, that many of the old French residents have

private burial places, the interments in which are not included in the published statements.

A St. Louis correspondent of the Washington Republican, under date of July 1st, says:

A St. Louis correspondent of the Washington Republican, under date of July 1st, says:

'If a mortality like this, in a community not now exceeding 45,000 souls, will not impress us with the truth of the solemn admonition, 'in the midst of life we are in death,' then no earthly state of things can. Every thing is being done that money, exertion and time can accomplish, to stay the ravage's of the destroyer. But all human effort seems to be of no avail. S. M. Bay, Esq., one of our most worthy and intelligent members of the households. tion and time can accomplish, to stay the ravages of the destroyer. But all human effort seems to be of no avail. S. M. Bay, Esq., one of our most worthy and intelligent members of the bar, died yesterday morning, having left the city the afternoon previous in perfect health. He had removed his family in the country some five miles, to avoid the epidemic, and after reaching his boarding place, ate of some full, that brought on the disease, and in nine hours he was a corpse. Last evening, disinfecting agents were profusely used throughout every portion of the city, by burning tar, sulphur, stone coal, &c., but whether ur, stone coal, &c., but whether ertions of his companions

with any beneficial effect, has yet to be seen.

It has also broken out at Alton, Upper Alton, and several other places in the interier of Illinois, and at a number of different points in our own State, all tending to show that no locality will be exempt from its fearful and destructive visitation. So great is the panic here, among families where either of its members is stricken down with the pestilence, that many in my judgment are prematurely buried. I am personally knowing to three instances where the persons barely escaped being buried alive. Three of themwere barely escaped being buried alive. Three of themwere of the barely escaped being buried alive. Three of themwere of the barely escaped being buried alive. Three of themwere of the barely escaped being buried alive. Three of themwere of the barely escaped being buried and finally reshrouded, who subsequently revived, and finally re-covered; and the third occurred only on Wednesday last, where the person was actually carried to the grave-yard, and reviving just before the coffin was committed to the tomb, kicked against the lid, and in that way secured the interposition of those who had followed him to the grave as mourners, when the top was removed, and he was carried back to his stantly recovering. More I could relate, would the limits of this letter admit of it.'

tality among the newly-arrived emigrants at that and spine.

We have been assured, by respectable physicians of this city, that out of 450 foreign emigrants landed at the wharf a few days ago from the Sultana, not

We yesterday noticed the death, under our obituary head, of Mr. Robert Ranson, of this city, for several years past the book-keeper of Mr. W. S. Gilman, one of our most extensive grocery houses. A few weeks since, he was the head of a family, consisting of a wife and four children, and a step-sistel, in the full enjoyment of health, all of whom now people the city of the dead. Father and mother, sister and dren have been swept off by the 'pestilence that royeth at noon-day.' Mr. Ranson was the last destroyeth at noon-day doubtless predisposed his system to the attack that

A German had buried in succession his wife and four children, he and two helpless infants being all four children, he and two helpless infants being all left of a happy and industrious, though poor, family circle. It was the mournful story over again; another of his innocents had been claimed by its Maker, The necessary papers had been made out and handed to him; manly fortitude, struggling with nature's fondness for all he loved, now torn from him, gave way, to the first open the first open to the folding of the first open the first open to the first open ed to him; manly fortitude, struggling with nature's fondness for all he loved, now torn from him, gave way, and the big tears, dreadful to look on at all times from a man, rolled over his cheeks unchecked, as he exclaimed, 'Your have got them all from me but one; that perhaps you will have to-morrow' He came the next day; that one, the last one, had followed the others to a better world—and he, scarcely conscions of his actions, stalked forth a living representative of dash.

The Louisville Journal tells a horrible story co nected with the disease in that city. In a filthy hut, inhabited by a German family, six deaths occurred. The father died first, then his child; after that, two nurses in succession. The wife was taken before the death of the child, but struggled with the disease and having succession. ease, and having some property and money in bank, I

itable consequences—by immediate military preparation, he resists the proposition, and is actually voted down in the Assembly, while persisting in an opposition which is tantamount to a full approbation of the intervention in Hungary by his friend and sponsor, the despot of Russia.

The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle of the 5th says:

The most fearful mortality that has yet occurred in our county, was at the house of Mr. Hardway, near Helena. Within a few days, up to 4 color of the intervention in Hungary by his friend and sponsor, the despot of Russia. sor, the despot of Russia.

We take up this subject, not to argue the principles involved in the French intervention at Rome, but to apply the facts to the analysis of the character and probable objects of the Provided in the Provided in the Arguet at the Arguet at the Arguet and Arguet at the Arguet at the Arguet and Arguet at the Arguet and Arguet at the Arguet and Arguet and Arguet and Arguet arguet and Arguet arguet and Arguet arguet and Arguet arguet arguet and Arguet arguet

resolution; and, thirdly, in the sudden insurrections of Paris and Lyons, which, though suppressed are to be regarded as signs and portents of a most serious character. The interest of France is one of opposition and antagonism to Russia, and France knows and feels it. Louis Napoleon chooses to think otherwise—so much for being the nephew and heir of an Emperor; but if he continues to act, or attempt to act, upon his mistaken idea, he must either put the bridle upon France—and such a bridle as only the first Napoleon could hold—or France will throw him from her back, even as the proud war-horse throws an unskillful and unworthy rider.

whence no traveller returns. We could not but notice that most of them were under the influence of arcotics. In another room we saw nine or ten persons in different stages of cholera. On one bed were two little children, one in an apparent collapsed state. It was a sight that made the tears start. Such a feeling could not be controlled, no matter who was present. We noticed that swarms of flies were preying upon the faces, noses and eyes of unost of the patients. The little boy, noticed above, was lying on a clean bed, with his head downward, apparently asleep, with not less than thirty to fifty flies preying upon him. As it appeared heretofore, it was something mysterious to us to notice that it was something mysterious to us to notice that some of the patients lying there, on their backs, with bed-clothes on, were not in a disposition to talk months disease .- Cincinnati Atlas.

> The cholera is raging in New Jersey. At Kaign's Point, five persons have died out of one family, with in the last four or five days. Several cases have also occurred at Egg Harbor.

Last Saturday, an interesting experiment was performed at the Sorbonne, in presence of a g many chemists and learned gentlemen of the Fre Academy. It was to test the truth of the preten This, in a population of not exceeding 50,000, is infleed a terrible mortality; and has seldom been equalled in any country. From two-thirds to three-quarters of the deaths were by cholera; 2422 by lighting streets. Messrs. Livensis and Burhardt had that disease having occurred in the short space of four weeks. If New Yorkers would comprehend the grape skins after the last pressing and the less of winc, disengages a carbonated hydrogen gas of a superior of the country of the margine 35,000 winc, disengages a carbonated hydrogen gas of a superior of the country of the margine 35,000 winc, disengages a carbonated hydrogen gas of a superior of the country of th wine, disengages a carbonated hydrogen gas of a su-perior quality. The experiment was entirely successful. A pound of dried grape skins, placed in a white-hot retort, furnished, in less thrn seven minutes, thre-hundred and fifty quarts of excellent carbonated hydrogen gas. The gas burns with a brilliant whit flame, is without odor, and emits little smoke, in com parison with that produced from pit coal and rosin A second experiment with the dried dregs of winvas equally satisfactory.—Paris correspo

A switch tender on the Fitchburg Railroad, named Judson, was caught between two cars at Charlestown, on Tuesday, and injured internally. He was attended by Dr. Judd, who thought the injuries might prove

Sad Accident on the Stonington Re anic here, among families where either of its mem-ers is stricken down with the pestilence, that many a nay judgment are prematurely buried. I am per-switch, the axle of one of the cars broke, producing a others. We di injured.—Ibid.

Accident at Milford, Cons.—Andrew Clark was firing a swivel at Milford, Conn., on the night of the 3d inst., when it burst, and tore off a large piece of hiet side, and killed him. A Mr. Hill was also wounded by the explosion, so that his life was despaired.

Prussic Acid .- A German paper says that suspe imits of this letter admit of it.'

The St. Louis Republican, speaking of the morality among the newly-arrived emigrants at that place, says:

sion of life caused by prussic acid is only apparent; life is immediately restored by pouring acetate of potash and common salt dissolved in water on the head and spine. In this country, rabbits have been at once recovered from the effects of prussic acid by this

exceeding one hundred are now living, excepting a portion who immediately proceeded up the river; and the diseases which they carried into families here quite equalled the mortality among themselves.

At the recent fifieth anniversary of the London Tract Society, it was stated that it had issued five hundred millions of publications in one hundred and then different languages. Rev. A. Wells said there were probably those present who would live to celebrate its centenary, as they had now witnessed its in-At the recent fiftieth anniversary of the L were probably those present who would live to cele-brate its centenary, as they had now witnessed its ju-bilee; and he hoped they would then be told that it had circulated five hundred thousand millions; and that China had been pervaded by them.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge has been again thrown open to the public, having been imp for some time, in consequence of improveme tended to increase its capacity. Several new have been added, a new floor has been laid, structure is now a thoroughfam, perfectly safe for all business purposes, and is capable of sustaining two hundred and fifty tons. A coach and four,—which, with its passengers, weighed over five tons,—passed over it a few days since, and we understand that it of his family, and grief at the loss of all who were has been adopted as the point of crossing for the dearest to him on earth, within a few short days, line of stages to Detroit, Sandwich, &c.

The Cholera in France.—The Journal des Debi The Organ of this morning gives another instance not unlike the above related, and still more could be told, if the least pains were taken to collect the facts:

A German had buried in succession his wife and

be their executioner.

Dulwer, in one of his philosophical disserta-tions, says, 'Society has erected the gallows at the end of the lane, instead of guide posts and direction boards at the

When is the letter M masculine? When it make Ann man. When femenine: When it makes Adam madam. Many that have passed the rocks of gross sin BOOKS.

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